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IRISH CONFERENCE LARGELY DUE TO PREMIER'S TACT

Mr. Lloyd George's Patience Is Recognized as Potent Factor in Definitely Arranging a Conference for October 11

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—That the long drawn-out negotiations did not wreck all hopes for the coming Irish conference was mainly due, it is now recognized, to the patience of Mr. Lloyd George. With a less patient man many opportunities have arisen during the last two months when the negotiations might have irreparably broken down; but full allowance was made by the British Premier for Eamon de Valera's difficulties and inexperience, and to the relief of all a conference has been definitely arranged to meet in London on October 11.

Persistently keeping Irish peace in view from the beginning, Mr. Lloyd George waited until his colleagues in the Cabinet were of one mind regarding the desirability of making the famous offer of dominion status to Ireland on July 20. This achievement, to be fully appreciated, must be considered in the light of the fact that the bulk of his supporters in the House of Commons are Unionists, a name they derived from their determined opposition to Home Rule for Ireland.

Britain Almost Unanimous

Despite this, through his patient leadership Great Britain is practically unanimously supporting the Premier in his endeavor to give Ireland not Home Rule, but dominion status. Being a coalition government, it is in a position to deliver the goods. It is a remarkable fact that such opposition to the government as can be mustered in the House of Commons or the House of Lords on other subjects is supporting the government in its plans for settling the Irish question once and for all on equitable lines. The agreement to meet in conference is only the beginning of the real negotiations, however, and it is expected that a final settlement will not be reached until the early months of 1922.

Although much time has elapsed since Mr. de Valera's visit to Downing Street, the time has not been wasted. During the interval both Irishmen and Englishmen have come to understand each other's position better. The government's sincerity in its efforts for peace has been emphasized by its persistence in relaxing no effort and in withholding no possible concession to persuade Sinn Fein of its desire for a lasting settlement. At the same time the British position by oft repeating is now clearly understood by the Dail Eireann, the public and the civilized world. This position is that Ireland must remain within the Empire.

It has been assumed that Mr. Lloyd George has waived the six conditions attached to his offer of dominion status of July 20. This is not the case, however, and it is these conditions that will be discussed at the conference. The negotiations will be difficult and protracted, and not the least difficulty will be the discussion of the clause relating to Ulster in Mr. Lloyd George's letter. "The form in which a settlement is to take effect will depend upon Ireland herself. It must allow for full recognition of the existing powers and privileges of the Parliament and the government of Northern Ireland, which cannot be abrogated except by their own consent."

General Smuts' Advice

The Irish representatives, having been elected for the purpose of carrying out intensive warfare to secure an independent republic, have never had the opportunity or training for negotiating a difficult treaty, such as must be formulated to reach a settlement, and it is expected on this account that many difficulties will arise during the sitting of the conference especially regarding the Ulster question. At present it looks as if the only way to deal with this is to find a modus vivendi, whereby Southern Ireland may set up its government and make such arrangements as are possible for the Ulster Parliament for the temporary period that must intervene before Ulster is convinced of the advisability of joining with Southern Ireland.

It is hoped that the advice of General Smuts to Mr. de Valera, in his letter of August 4 on this matter, will be accepted by Sinn Fein. General Smuts wrote: "My strong advice to you is to leave Ulster alone for the present, as the only line along which a solution is practicable; to concentrate on a free constitution for the remaining 26 counties and through a successful running of the Irish state and the pull of economic and other peaceful forces eventually to bring Ulster into that state."

It was announced in Dublin on Saturday that the Irish delegates selected when Mr. de Valera accepted conditionally the conference for September 20 at Inverness will still represent Ireland. These, it will be remembered, were Arthur Griffith, chairman; Michael Collins, R. C. Barton, E. J. Duggan and Gavan Duffy.

On the British side it is likely that in addition to the Premier the government will be represented by Lord Birkenhead, Edward Shortt, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans and Sir Hamar Greenwood. In this way, Mr. Lloyd George's desire for a conference within practical limits as to numbers will be realized for he has said that the smaller the conference the better its chance for success. There will thus be five representatives on each side.

Constitutional Innovation

LONDON, England (Saturday)—(By The Associated Press)—Discussing the difficulties ahead, The Times deprecated the "dominion status" as a fixed formula to which the agreement must conform. "The negotiations," the newspaper declared, "have already disclosed that, inasmuch as the idealism of Sinn Fein is, above all else, racial in character, the ultimate settlement must be something new—a constitutional innovation of its own kind. But the government and Sinn Fein should see before them as they go a new relationship differing from all their past experiences."

The Daily Chronicle, which is regarded as very near Mr. Lloyd George, said the agreement to enter the conference was a very big step, because it presupposed a wish on both sides to reach a settlement.

"But we must not delude ourselves in supposing the difficulties are all overcome," the newspaper continued. "The task may not be easy. Under no circumstances can the government give way on the essential condition that Ireland remain in association with the Empire."

The main danger to peace, in the opinion of The Daily News, will not lie in the conference chamber, but in conditions in Ireland, and the newspaper remarked two dangers already evident—the incessant rioting in Belfast and the existence of internment camps.

"It is not a question how far stories of cruel treatment of interned persons may be true," the newspaper asserted. "The point that matters is that they are believed to be true in Ireland. The mere existence of these camps perpetuates belief in British tyranny and if they are not abandoned when the conference meets, they will jeopardize the chance of peace."

NORTH DAKOTA'S BONDS MARKETED

Last of Administration's Real Estate Securities Taken by Investment House Which Is Offering Them Above Par

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — "After selling over $1,000,000 of bonds direct to the public, the State of North Dakota has accepted a bid from a municipal investment house, for the balance of the real estate series bonds now being offered. Spitzer, Rorick & Co., with offices in Toledo, Ohio, and New York City, the successful bidders, are now offering the bonds above par," according to a statement made by a representative of that State's office in this city, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The sale of these bonds comes at an opportune time, as the political factions attempting to recall the leading state officials on October 28, have centered on the failure of the incumbents to sell the State's bonds, and on the resulting damage to its credit. As those conducting the recall have themselves been opposing the sale of the bonds, they will now doubtless have to seek more intelligible grounds for removal.

"These and other bonds were authorized by the 1919 Legislature to put into operation the farmers' industrial program initiated by the Nonpartisan League. For a year, an injunction sought by interests opposed to this effort of the North Dakota farmers to free themselves from autocratic marketing methods, blocked the sale until the Supreme Court of the United States, in a unanimous decision, upheld the constitutionality of all the legislation affecting the bonds.

"In the meantime propaganda hostile to the State and its industrial program had been widely circulated throughout the press of the country and bankers refused to bid on the bonds, professing to fear its economic soundness.

"Finally, last May, the State opened its own bond office in this city, soliciting investment bankers, institutions, and the public at large. The bonds sold were sufficient to enable the administration, through the Bank of North Dakota, to meet its most pressing obligations, occasioned largely through the extremely rapid agricultural deflation.

"The State has never desired to avoid selling through the regular investment channels, but after apparently some of the largest bankers had sent forth word to let the bonds alone, North Dakota believed that the sovereign will of an American state, duly recorded in constitution and legislation, had a right to expression and wanted the public to know that the farmers of North Dakota were struggling, not for privileges for themselves, but for a greater measure of freedom from admittedly unjust domination.

"The support of financial interests is now expected to provide a ready market for other North Dakota bonds, and thus should permit early operation of the industrial program provided for in 1918."

LITTLE CHANGE IN GREEK POSITION

General Staff Is Now Situated at Eski-Shehr and Withdrawal by Greek Troops to This Town Is Considered Quite Possible

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Beyond the fact that the Greek general staff has taken up its headquarters in the town of Eski-Shehr there has been little change in the actual military situation in Asia Minor where the Turks have successfully withstood the Greek attempt to defeat and destroy them as a military unit.

The Greek Army is still entrenched west of the River Sakaria, but in view of the severity of the weather during the winter in that region and the length of communications to be maintained, little surprise would be felt in either British or Greek circles here if a retreat as far as Eski-Shehr was decided upon. That the Greek endeavor to gain a decisive victory before winter set in has resulted in fighting of the severest character, there remains little doubt. The casualties suffered by the Hellenic Army are estimated now at over 25,000—what the Turkish losses were it is impossible to say, but being on the defensive in entrenched positions they were probably less than those of the aggressor.

King Constantine has returned to Athens and there is every indication that the Greek authorities are setting up a provisional administration over the territories at present occupied by them. Doubtless the situation, which at present is somewhat obscure, will be cleared up if the report proves true that the Greek Prime Minister, Demetrios Gounaris, and the Greek Foreign Minister, Mr. Baltazzi, are to visit London in October. Meanwhile the subject now uppermost in the minds of all Greek patriots is that which relates to the future of Korytza and Argyrocastro.

European Danger Spot

In an interview with Rizo Ranbage, the Greek Minister in London, it was stated to The Christian Science Monitor that of all the serious problems at present existing in Europe, in his opinion there was none more serious than that relating to the future of Northern Epirus. "This question," he said, "after being definitely settled in favor of Greece by the Supreme Council is now to be referred by the Council of Ambassadors to the Assembly of the League of Nations sitting at Geneva.

"Should the Assembly elect to pursue the course foreshadowed by the Council of Ambassadors, which evinced a certain inclination to consider the repudiation of the decision of the Supreme Council taken on January 13, 1920, with regard to the Greco-Albanian frontier, there is no doubt in this little part of the world will be revived the strife and bloodshed which followed upon the Protocol of Florence signed on December 17, 1913."

His Excellency, in a short résumé, pointed out that by virtue of the Protocol of Florence the whole of Northern Epirus was allotted to Albania despite the fact that it was the Greek Army which in 1912-13 had liberated after five centuries of Muhammadan oppression at least a quarter of a million Christian inhabitants with the result that the whole Christian population rose and after chasing out the Albanian invaders set up an autonomous government.

Bedrock Facts

On May 17, 1914, the independence of the population inhabiting the territory formerly occupied by the Greek troops and subsequently annexed by Albania was recognized by the six principal powers. Later, owing to civil war in Albania, Greece was asked to reoccupy Northern Epirus and Italy was authorized to occupy the port of Valona. The much-disputed territory again changed hands during the great war, and not until January 13, 1920, on the question coming up before the Supreme Council, was it definitely decided that Northern Epirus belonged to Greece.

"It is on these bed-rock facts," His Excellency continued, "that the Greek Government makes its stand. Not only conscious of the justice of its claims, but of its duties toward the Greek populations of the regions in question, it cannot forego rights based on such incontestable historical and ethnological grounds.

"In conclusion, I would like to recall the words of the American President, who in a letter to the president of the Greek Republican Club of Massachusetts pledged himself 'to do my just part to further the righteous cause of the Greek nation . . . I stand for a settlement which will do full justice to Greece.'"

JAPAN ACCEPTS AGENDA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

TOKYO, Japan, (Sunday) — The "Asahi Shimbun" reported on Saturday that the Japanese Cabinet has decided to accept the agenda suggested by the United States Government for the Washington Conference.

NEWS SUMMARY

The real estate bonds of North Dakota which have been on sale for some time to the public, have been finally disposed of, according to an announcement of the State's office in New York City, the balance having been taken by a municipal investment house. The sale of the bonds comes at a critical time, for the Nonpartisan League, which was sponsor for them, is at present engaged in resisting efforts to recall the Governor and leading officials of North Dakota, by opposing parties, in a special election. p. 1

President Harding will issue an appeal to state and city officials to cooperate in carrying out the recommendations of the conference on unemployment. The plan adopted is approved by representatives of Capital and Labor, Joseph H. Defrees, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, speaking for the former, and Samuel Gompers for the latter. p. 7

The Federal Prohibition Commissioner has issued a statement commenting on the change of opinion recently in newspapers, and other mediums of publicity, toward enforcement. Many journals that were not previously in favor of prohibition are now urging the strict support of the law, the commissioner says. p. 1

The strength of the farmer movement in the Senate and the House of Representative should not give rise to apprehension, Arthur Capper, United States Senator from Kansas, declares. While insisting that the legislative program recommended by the so-called "farm bloc" should be pushed, he denies that there is any possibility of an organization growing up which would be in any way detrimental to the public interest. p. 7

President Harding's recent act in ordering the removal of the original manuscripts of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution to a place of safe keeping has aroused Washington to the danger which threatens the other precious documents of the nation, and a move is now on foot to provide a special hall for the storage of the nation's records. A bill for the construction of such a building will be introduced when Congress convenes. p. 2

British Labor has notified Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, that the armament Conference cannot be considered satisfactory unless Labor is given due voice in the deliberations. President Harding is known to be against any delegates appointed to represent the interests of any particular class or group. The present appeal follows a similar one made a short time ago by Mr. Gompers in behalf of American Labor. p. 1

The ratification of the Constitution of the new Federation of Central America by the republic of Guatemala, brings the number of amalgamated Central American states now in the federation of three, the others being El Salvador and Honduras. Costa Rica and Nicaragua are expected to ratify the constitution shortly. p. 2

Although the Irish conference is to take place in London on October 11, it is not likely that a final settlement will be reached until the early months of 1922. Dail Eireann fully understands Great Britain's position and her insistence upon Ireland remaining within the Empire. The points remaining to be thrashed out therefore are the six conditions attached to the Premier's July offer of dominion status. Most difficulty will probably arise over Ulster. As to this question it is hoped that Sinn Fein will agree to General Smuts' plan to leave Ulster alone for the present and to wait until she is convinced of the advisability of joining Southern Ireland. p. 1

Dr. Stephen Friedrich, former Premier of Hungary, has declared Burgenland independent. This, in spite of the allied note demanding evacuation of the territory by the Magyars before October 4 and the undertaking given by the Budapest Government that its forces would be withdrawn. A grave situation has thus arisen and it is still further complicated by the fact that the Italian and Tzecho-Slovakian representatives do not agree on the question of mediation and the steps to be taken to enforce the Allies' terms. p. 1

Little change has taken place in the military situation in Asia Minor. The Greek general staff has taken up its headquarters at Eski-Shehr and there are indications that the Greek authorities are setting up a provisional administration over the territories at present occupied by them. With the practical termination of the campaign in Anatolia, the attention of the Greeks has turned to Northern Epirus, the future of which has been placed in the hands of the Assembly of the League of Nations. p. 1

Political circles in France regard as unlikely the development of a crisis on the eve of Aristide Briand's departure for the United States. For some time it was felt that complications might arise over the payment by Germany of the sum due on November 15, the impression being general in quarters opposed to the Briand ministry that she would be unable to meet her debts. All such doubts have been set at rest by an official forecast which indicates that Germany will find no difficulty in accounting for the sum specified. p. 2

HUNGARIANS DEFY ALLIED POWERS

Former Premier Issues Proclamation Declaring Independence of Burgenland Though Its Evacuation Has Been Ordered

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Contrary to the definite undertaking given by the Hungarian Government that its forces would evacuate Burgenland before the expiry of the time limit fixed by the Ambassadors' Conference namely October 4, the former Hungarian Premier, Dr. Stephen Friedrich, head of the so-called Council of Defense, on the plea of self-determination, has virtually defied the allied powers by declaring the independence of the territory in question.

Although Admiral Horthy's Government has in the past vigorously denied any complicity in the attacks made by the "irregular troops" on the Austrian gendarmerie, which, as a matter of fact, resulted in the Austrians being completely driven out of Burgenland, it is significant that the proclamation, declaring the independence of these counties, was made in Budapest by Dr. Friedrich.

After declaring that the committee for the defense of the land had assumed "the imperium" in West Hungary and that "every one henceforth that puts his foot in West Hungary will be shot down," he stated that even though resistance serves no other purpose, it will have proved the determination of that country to maintain its independence.

"Imperialism of the Entente"

In his proclamation, The Christian Science Monitor is informed, Dr. Friedrich declares that the committee for the defense of the land has been constrained to constitute itself and exercise the imperium for the West Hungarian areas in dispute. It protests against the fate of the people being decided by the imperialism of the entente.

The grave situation that has thus arisen is by no means made easier by the divergence of views held by the Italian and Tzecho-Slovakian governments both as regards mediation and the steps to be taken to enforce the terms of the allied ultimatum. The initiative in the matter of mediation between Vienna and Budapest is claimed by the Italian Government to have been in the hands of the Italian Foreign Minister, Marquess Della Torretta, for several days before Dr. Edward Benes, Foreign Minister for Tzecho-Slovakia, apprised the Ambassadors' Conference of his own efforts in that direction.

It now appears that the dual efforts were the result of the appeal made by the Hungarian Government to both Italy and Tzecho-Slovakia. Possibly this was done with the definite object of creating rivalry between the two states, as it has been somewhat evident that Italy does not view with unmixed approval the additional consolidation of the little entente that would result from united military action on its part. That such action was contemplated is made clear by Dr. Benes' warning to the Hungarian Foreign Minister that the partners in the little entente were prepared to uphold the Trianon Treaty and clear Western Hungary of troops, regular or irregular.

Offer Withdrawn

The most recent information indicates that Dr. Benès has withdrawn his offer of mediation and left the field to Marquess della Torreta, as it appears evident he was the first to accept the request for mediation though for some unexplained reason it did not become known until after Wednesday's sitting of the Ambassadors Conference in Paris. Meantime the ultimatum, which demands that Western Hungary shall be evacuated by October 4, still holds good, and for which the Hungarian Government is to be held responsible.

Though the ultimatum is unconditional, the Hungarian Government has been given to understand that no serious objection will be raised by the Allies to subsequent negotiations with regard to any revision of the apportionment of the territory the Horthy Government may desire to bring forward.

In this connection the Hungarians have proposed to raise a force of 20,000 troops, but whether this desire is with a view to carrying out the allied demands is not clear. In any case it is stated that the Ambassadors Conference has intimated that in no circumstances will the raising of this force be permitted.

OPINION CHANGING ON ENFORCEMENT

Prohibition Commissioner Issues Statement Commenting on Growing Demand for Strict Carrying Out of Liquor Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The tide seems to have turned in the sentiment regarding prohibition, as set forth in the public press and other mediums of publicity. Roy A. Haynes, federal prohibition commissioner, has issued a statement, not appealing for support as heretofore, but expressing his gratification over the support that the enforcement of the national Prohibition Act is now receiving all over the country.

"Many large newspapers that were not in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment, newspapers that have been regarded as 'wet,' are carrying strong editorials urging support of the law, advocating strict enforcement and frowning upon those who encourage, by collusion, illegal purchases of liquor," Mr. Haynes asserted.

"Smaller dailies and weeklies are practically unanimous in favor of strict enforcement, and editorials teem with appeals to readers to give the commissioner full support.

"A number of newspapers refuse to publish illustrations and cartoons depicting drinking.

"Reports from every section indicate that hotel managements are establishing ironclad rules against use of liquor in rooms, and hotel employees participating in the traffic are being discharged.

"Most encouraging is the attitude of moving picture theaters which are banning drinking scenes, as a result of protests by patrons, and information comes that producers of films are ready to cooperate in inculcating through pictures proper respect for law and the Constitution.

"Addresses of Attorney-General H. M. Daugherty and Solicitor-General James M. Beck at the recent meeting of the American Bar Association, in which law enforcement was advocated, had a most salutary effect."

FRANCO-AMERICAN AMITY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday) — Today, on the occasion of the presentation by General Pershing of an American medal to the French unknown soldier who symbolizes the whole army, there is a review of troops by the President of the Republic. A body of 500 American soldiers took part in this ceremony at the Arc de Triomphe and the American Ambassador was present. This occasion, as so many recent occasions, was used to emphasize specially the friendly character of Franco-American relations. An endeavor to improve and intensify the amity of the two republics is particularly notable in view of the forthcoming Washington Conference.

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LABOR ASKS VOICE IN CONFERENCE ON ARMS LIMITATION

American and British Workers Say They Should Be Represented—President Is Averse to Having Group Delegates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —President Harding has let it be known that he is unalterably opposed to appointing anyone to represent any particular group as a delegate or adviser to the Conference on the limitation of armament. Samuel Gompers had made a plea that Labor ought to be so represented. There is little doubt that while some one will be appointed on the advisory council of approximately 12 members who will be sympathetic with the needs of Labor, he will not be accredited to the Labor organization, but will be selected as a citizen with a peculiar understanding of Labor.

Mr. Gompers has received a cable copy of the resolution on disarmament adopted by the British Trades Union congress in session in Cardiff, Wales, indicating the feeling of British Labor that it should be directly represented at the Conference. The resolution follows:

"This congress learns with satisfaction that the President of the United States is calling an international conference to discuss the question of disarmament of nations, with which policy it is fully in accord.

"In the opinion of this congress, however, such a conference will not be satisfactory unless Labor is adequately represented thereon, and, understanding that Great Britain will take part in such a conference, this congress claims the right to appoint representatives of organized Labor to attend the Conference, seeing that the subject to be discussed is a matter vitally affecting the interests of the workers in all nations.

"The congress further protests against the recent decision of the British Government to carry out an extensive program of armaments which is contrary to the spirit and policy of disarmament and peace, as advocated repeatedly by members of the government themselves.

"The congress further asks for the suspension of all preparations for war, at least until the disarmament Conference has finished its work."

The secretary sent Mr. Gompers an explanatory note which was in part as follows:

"Your cablegram duly reached me this morning and you will be glad to know that at the recent meeting of the Trades Union Congress a resolution was unanimously passed supporting the action of President Harding in inviting certain powers to appoint representatives to attend in Washington for the purpose of conferring together upon the question of disarmament.

"The resolution passed at Cardiff was followed up by a communication to the Prime Minister, supporting the view expressed by yourself and colleagues, namely, that organized Labor should be given an opportunity of appointing representatives to attend the Washington Conference. As soon as we receive any definite information upon this latter point, I will notify you at once."

Disarmament Favored

France Asks for Investigations in All Countries

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Sunday)—On the disarmament debate before the Assembly of the League of Nations, yesterday, deep interest was taken in the French point of view as outlined by Mr. Noblemaire. France, he said, would give the fullest support to any recommendations having for their object the practical realization of a plan of disarmament, but she demanded that there should be power to make investigations in all countries. Mr. Noblemaire pledges France's loyalty in this matter. Why should not a free and peaceful France live alongside an equally free and peaceful Germany? France wanted no more wars, he said, but she had no room for extremist pacifists who were "deaf and blind to the harshness of realities."

The tragedy now being enacted in Germany, Mr. Noblemaire stated, was being watched with deep anxiety by France. It was a duel between the spirit of work and peace of democracy and the spirit of war and the junkers. France was bound to keep her army in readiness, although it was no pleasure for her to do so. It was alleged in some quarters that France was militaristic but that was a flagrant untruth. Was it her fault, he asked, that circumstances compelled her to be ready to act as the police of the world? "If we keep men under arms, it is to preserve the peace," Mr. Noblemaire concluded.

H. A. L. Fisher, British delegate, said he was glad to learn that pacific sentiments prevail on both sides of the frontier. Peace would be possible in Europe, he said, on the day when France and Germany forgot a little of their antagonism. If England and France had not always been in agree-

must over diplomatic questions they were over willing to lay the first stone of a universal peace.

Lord Robert Cecil said that Mr. Noblemaire's speech was one of the great events of the session because it would be echoed in Germany and Britain.

Public Pressure Seen

Leader of League of Women Voters Says It Must Be Kept at High Pitch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut — "President Harding and the Administration will do their utmost to make the disarmament Conference succeed, but the ultimate responsibility rests with the people of America and of the other countries represented," said Miss Katherine Ludington, regional director for New England of the National League of Women Voters, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "One word I want to say with the greatest emphasis. There is no doubt that the people generally want a reduction of armament but public pressure must be kept to the highest pitch if the world is to gain anything from the international Conference at Washington. For this reason we all of us must turn in and do our bit."

Miss Ludington, who recently was appointed to the executive committee of the National Council on the Reduction of Armament, said that she believed this new organization would do much toward making the Conference a success. "It is a kind of a Washington clearing house for all the reduction of armament work which is being done in the United States by various organizations," she said: "We shall have an office in Washington, with an executive secretary. From this office will be sent out news and bulletin service both to the press and to the organizations. An advisory board of experts will interpret the transactions of the Conference and give illuminating comment which will keep the public informed as to the true status of what is going on. Nothing, nothing indeed, is more important than that the American people shall know exactly what this Conference is doing. Our National Council will make this their business in cooperation with all the press services centering in Washington."

Interview With President

Referring to a recent interview which she and Miss Christina Merriman, chairman of the Council of National Organizations on Limitation of Armaments, had with President Harding, Miss Ludington said: "For months the Committee on Reduction of Armaments of the League of Women Voters had been discussing how best to focus and make articulate public sentiment on the armament question, and especially how to turn all this great mass of public opinion toward Washington at the moment when the conferees were assembling for their momentous work. Various suggestions came in to us from different parts of the country, but they narrowed down finally to the plan of having the churches open for at least a half hour of prayer and the expression of the national aspirations at the exact time when the Conference is opening. To get the idea universally carried out, it was evidently necessary to secure the cooperation of the Administration, as well as the cooperation of the churches. The churches fell in line immediately and cordially. How would the Administration like the idea? this was the important question. The simple thing to do was to go to Washington and ask the President himself, and this Miss Merriman and I did.

"We told the President of the intense enthusiasm aroused among the women of the country by his calling of the Conference. We told him of the earnest desire that we found on every hand to stand back of him and help him in his efforts to remove the causes of war. He talked to us about his hopes for the Conference, and said that while he did not expect the millennium to follow he did expect definite substantial results. 'You mean it will head things in a hopeful direction?' I asked. 'Yes, exactly,' was his reply. He talked earnestly of the pressing economic necessity of doing away with the waste of competitive naval building, and spoke of the absurdity of international competition along this line.

Business Men Press Issue

"Miss Merriman, who represents the New York Clearing House on Limitation of Armaments, which is composed of numerous organizations of all types, told the President something of these organizations and pointed out that the disarmament movement is now being most actively pressed by hard-headed business men, chambers of commerce, etc. Disarmament used to have a 'pacifist' connotation in the mind of the practical man but all that is past."

Miss Ludington said that they made two definite, concrete requests of the President. First, that he should issue a proclamation calling on the churches to open November 11 at the hour the Conference assembles, and asking the governors of the states to repeat the call. Second, to write a brief message to the American people which could be read at the service.

"We left the President," said Miss Ludington, "with a feeling of optimism about the Conference, gained directly from his personality and words. That afternoon, the President told a group of newspaper men that he was deeply impressed with the interview and thought favorably of the plan. The general impression is that he will weave it in with his other plans and a dignified and beautiful program for the national observance of Armistice Day will result."

When asked as to her summer's experience in the disarmament work and her opinion of the popular feeling, she said that in speaking before the public it is significant that applause bursts out spontaneously when reduction of armament is mentioned.

GERMAN PAYMENTS CONSIDERED SURE

French Officials Foresee No Difficulty as to Reparations Being Paid on November 15—Mr. Briand's Plans Criticized

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Germany calculates that the export tax of 26 per cent imposed by the Allies to furnish the basis of the variable annuity amounted during the first quarter of May, June and July to 320,000,000 gold marks. The figures have been examined by a commission and the Allies are prepared to accept them. The question arises whether Germany is in a position to pay this sum by November 15. According to an official forecast there should be no difficulty.

Germany has already paid in kind 150,000,000 marks which goes to this account, and other deliveries of goods are expected. The bearing of the event on such an apparently remoté subject as the Washington Conference is in the fact that certain opposition, in which Raymond Poincairé plays a part, is forming against the absence of the Premier at this critical moment. It had been seriously thought that a German default would have to be registered on the date which falls at the beginning of the Conference.

A crisis in Franco-German relations at such a moment taking place when Aristide Briand is not here would certainly be unfortunate. Particularly is it insisted upon that in no case will Mr. Briand remain longer than a month. From the moment of leaving the French shores to touching them again the time will be at the maximum 30 days. Even this short abandonment of urgent domestic duties is criticized.

To complicate matters there is developing the possibility of severe opposition to the present Cabinet when the Chamber resumes its sittings on October 17, as now officially fixed, 10 or 12 days before the sailing of Mr. Briand. These will be somewhat exciting and perhaps even anxious days. That Mr. Briand should be overthrown on the very eve of leaving to represent France in the great international gathering is, however, held in political circles to be unthinkable. In spite of parliamentary antagonisms, Mr. Briand appears to be perfectly safe, and no contretemps which would prevent the carrying out of his plans can now be foreseen.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR ASKS COOPERATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—The Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag yesterday in the great debate upon the situation created by the President's regulation in support of the Republic was very favorably commented on in the press except in the organs of the Extreme Right. The House was crowded and the visitors' gallery was full, but those who expected sensational developments were disappointed. On the whole an atmosphere of relief is apparent, although Dr. Wirth's position was not easy owing to constant interruptions from the Extreme Right. An attack by the leader of the German Nationalist Party was successfully parried by the Chancellor who emphasized the general gratification that the Bavarian crisis was ended and cordial relations once more prevailed between the two states.

He sharply criticized the recent reactionary movements and warned the Nationalists that a second revolutionary movement would have a different ending from the first and begged them to cooperate in a middle policy in the interests of the country.

Dr. Wirth declared words alone insufficent to quell the reactionary danger. To protect the republic, its organizations and servants, the regulations would shortly be altered in accordance with the demands of the moment and the degree of danger to the country. Dr. Wirth spoke decisively concerning help on a large scale to the poorer middle classes and declared that milliards would be needed, but aid was imperative in view of the coming winter to militate against the great distress and save the country from a social catastrophe. The speech was warmly applauded and has certainly gained him renewed respect in all right thinking parties.

MR. CLEMENCEAU MAY ANSWER CRITICS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—A novel position is that of George Clemenceau, who unveils today in the little town of Sainte Hermine, in his native country of Vendée, a monument erected to himself. Mr. Clemenceau, though attacked daily in a number of newspapers, particularly the "Matin," has never replied to his critics except in general terms in the preface to Andrew Tardieu's book on the making of the Treaty.

He is announced on all hands as about to deliver a fighting speech at Sainte Hermine before his own statue today, but it is unlikely that he will be induced by his friends to emerge from political silence. There is, however, eager anticipation of what he will say. In the little Vendéan town there is a gathering of nearly all Mr. Clemenceau's former colleagues.

CHINESE ARE ACTIVE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—As an expression of indorsement of the Washington Conference on the limitation of armaments, and to exemplify a united China, Chinese merchants, workers and students in the vicinity of Boston are to join in a parade and public meeting on October 10. The need for Chinese unity, justice for China at the hands of the more powerful nations, and the need for a closer working understanding between the United States and China, will be among the topics to be discussed.

ONLY REPUBLICANS IN THE POST OFFICE

Democrats Allege That Old Merit System Is Being Abandoned Under Ruling Permitting Choice From Eligibles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Protests over an alleged return to a system of political pressure in the matter of post office appointments are being heard in the Democratic ranks and furnishing ammunition in the attacks recently launched by them against the Administration. The spirit of competitive examinations, it is declared, is being violated in the recently adopted method of appointing Republican postmasters from among the "three highest eligibles" on the old civil service lists, rather than from the new lists.

This policy, adopted some months ago at the order of Will H. Hays, Postmaster-General, after conference with the President, is declared to be in the interest of efficiency and the saving of time by the crowded Civil Service Commission. It results, according to Democratic charges, in the appointing of Republicans from old eligible lists, to posts which rightly belong to those standing highest on the new lists, whether Democrat or Republican. This is the policy of portioning out post office appointments as "political plums" it is asserted, against which so much criticism was formerly leveled.

The putting of such positions under civil service is merely a blind, according to Democratic critics of the Administration, as long as the final appointment from the three highest names on the list rests with Administration officials and depends on party affiliations.

A protest against the alleged abuses of this system has been filed with the Senate Committee on Post Offices by Furnifold M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, in the form of a demand for an investigation of a case in North Carolina in which, it is alleged, partisan politics resulted in unfairness in appointing a postmaster. This is only one of thousands of such cases, according to Senator Simmons, who hopes investigation of this case will result in a return to appointments on a basis purely of merit.

GRAIN GROWESR ADD TO NUMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Organization of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., the new national cooperative grain sales agency, is growing each week, according to reports from headquarters here. Individual membership signed last week were 1746, bringing the total to 13,653, while contracts with local elevators, with an increase of 35, are nearing the 500 mark. In the face of strong opposition propaganda by the grain dealers' national association, sentiment generally is reported as rapidly turning in favor of the cooperative movement. Best reports in organization work last week were received from Indiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, Nebraska and South Dakota.

HISTORIC PARK DEDICATED

WASHINGTON'S CROSSING, Pennsylvania—A memorial park marking the place where George Washington and his army crossed the Delaware River during the Revolutionary War was formally opened and dedicated here on Saturday by Pennsylvania State officials.

PUBLIC HEARINGS ON KU KLUX

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—After a conference with Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, Chairma. Campbell of the House Rules Committee announced on Saturday that public hearings by the Committee on Resolutions to investigate the activities of the Ku Klux Klan would be held on Tuesday, October 11.

INDIAN AGITATORS TO BE TRIED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, India (Sunday) — The Ali brothers and five other accused persons have been committed to trial, charged with tampering with the allegiance of the troops.

TIN PLANTS REOPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ELWOOD, Indiana—All the 24 mills of the American Sheet and Tinplate Company here have started operations. Resumption of work after several months' idleness places nearly 2000 men back to work.

UPSET CAUSED IN PLANS OF CONGRESS

Legislative Jam, With Tax and Tariff Bills Unsettled, Makes Procedure of Senate and House Somewhat Uncertain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Administration leaders in the House of Representatives, which meets today, are uncertain how to proceed with the legislative program. Owing to the situation in the Senate the calculations of House leaders before the recess are upset.

Tomorrow is supposed to end the period of three-day recesses under the "gentlemen's agreement." When the agreement was made it was expected that the Senate would by this time have acted on the tax or tariff measures and passed one or the other of them back to the House.

But the situation in the Senate, with reference to both of these measures, is about the same as before the recess, except that the tax bill is under debate. The House steering committee will endeavor to fix upon as definite a program as circumstances permit while waiting for the tax bill which must be agreed upon in conference. There is a vague possibility, however, that the three-day recesses may continue for a while longer.

There are several pieces of legislation that will have to receive attention from the House sooner or later. Chief among these are the good roads bill, now in conference, the reapportionment bill increasing the size of the House membership in conformity with the decennial census, and the emergency tariff bill, which expires on November 27.

Backed by the agricultural bloc in both houses, a strong demand is being made for extension of the emergency tariff rates, relating chiefly to agriculture, until the permanent tariff legislation is passed. Farmers generally admit they would prosper under extension of the existing tariff rates. Owing to the long delay that faces the permanent legislation, Congress will not be able to ignore the appeal.

George M. Young (R.), Representative from North Dakota, author of the emergency tariff bill, and William R. Green (R.), Representative from Iowa, are leading the campaign for its extension.

Members of the Senate Finance Committee, including its chairman, Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, also are favorable to its continuance because of the uncertainty that confronts the entire tariff program.

As soo as the House meets the Rules Committee will assemble to consider the possibility of conducting a Congressional investigation of the activities of the Ku Klux Klan. At the same time Philip P. Campbell (R.), chairman of the committee, will read to his colleagues the telegram from William J. Simmons, Imperial Wizard of the Klan, sent to all members of Congress, urging the investigation. Peter F. Tague (D.), Representative from Massachusetts, is the author of one of the resolutions calling for an inquiry of the charges made against the Ku Klux Klan.

CANADIAN LIBERALS' ELECTION PROSPECTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal Party, says that responsible government and not the tariff question will be the issue before the people at the forthcoming general election. He declares that Arthur Meighen, the Premier, is "anxious to hide the extravagances and mistakes of the past few years, and to escape retribution for his autocratic methods by raising the hue and cry in pursuit of a false scent. The thing which Canada needs today is not an argument on tariff questions. What we need is the election of a government which actually represents the opinions and the desires of the Canadian people. The present government has hung on so long through a series of extravagances that it has lost its sense of perspective."

The Liberal leader is confident that the Liberals will make a good showing at the forthcoming election. "We have Quebec and the eastern provinces fairly solid behind us," he said. "The farmers may carry the three prairie provinces, but in British Columbia we shall do well again. In Ontario all three elements meet, but I think we shall do much better here than our opponents expect."

TORONTO PUBLIC MAY OWN TROLLEY LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—Operation of the city's trolley system on the municipal ownership plan is likely to be a result of the latest crisis in relations between the city and the owners of the line. Unless the company pays over a sum of money for which judgment has been given by the courts, the road will be seized and operated until the sum has been collected in this manner by the city. The company in turn threatens if this is done to withdraw from the city and force the taking over of the line at arbitration prices. An ultimatum has gone forth from the city's solicitor and the seizure is imminent.

The situation has occasioned interest all over the Dominion by reason of various controversies elsewhere in regard to transportation systems. The money due the city is for the street railway's share of street paving which the company says it cannot afford to pay unless higher fares are granted. The company's franchise expires in 1925 at which time the city proposes to acquire the line as junk and rejuvenate it prior to operating on the public ownership system.

GUATEMALA JOINS NEW FEDERATION

Acceptance of Constitution of the Union of Central America Brings the Number of the Amalgamated States to Three

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The amalgamation of the three northern Central American republics has just been announced with the acceptance by Guatemala of the Constitution of the Federation of Central America, Dr. Julio Bianchi, Minister of Guatemala, announced last night.

With the expected admission of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, the influence and population of the new nation will be greatly increased. The city of Tegucigalpa, capital of Honduras, it is announced, has been selected as the capital of the federation.

Official word of the action of the Guatemalan Government was received in the following cable message from Luis P. Aguirre, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala:

"I am very pleased to inform you that the Constitution of the Federation of Central America was formally accepted by Guatemala in Guatemala City on October 1. The government, in the name of the people of Guatemala, pledged allegiance to the flag of the Federation of Central America, which now is formally organized and ecmposed of the states of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

"Aguirre."

Dr. Bianchi, in a formal statement explaining the events leading up to the establishment of the federation, said:

"This action is the final official act amalgamating the three republics, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras, into one nation, the new Federation of Central America. The federation, as now composed of the three northern republics of Central America, has a total population of more than 4,000,000 and a total area of more than 100,000 square miles. The population and area of the new nation will be much increased when Costa Rica and Nicaragua join the federation.

"The treaty by which the federation was formed was drawn at San Jose, Costa Rica, from delegates from Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica and Nicaragua. The treaty was signed on January 19, last, by delegates from all the republics except Nicaragua. The treaty was ratified by Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras, ratification by Costa Rica being postponed until next year.

"A constituent assembly in Tegucigalpa drew up a Constitution for the federation, and the Constitution was signed and proclaimed on September 15. On the same day Honduras accepted the Constitution. El Salvador accepted the Constitution on September 20. Acceptance of the Constitution by Guatemala yesterday brought into actual existence the federation of Central America.

"The flag of the new federation has three horizontal stripes, white between two blue stripes. The coat of arms of the federation is a triangle with the motto 'God, Union and Liberty.'

"The city of Tegucigalpa, capital of Honduras, has been selected as the capital of the federation."

INJUNCTIONS ARE DENOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Thomas N. Taylor, president of the Indiana State Federation of Labor, speaking at a meeting of the Central Labor Union, said that in his opinion "the best way to cure the injunction evil is completely to ignore the injunction, going to jail, if necessary."

He made the statement following a communication from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, urging that publicity and agitation be started against "the injunction evil."

NEED TO PROTECT HISTORIC ARCHIVES

Unprotected Condition of Many Priceless Records at Capital Arouses Desire for Building Especially for Their Keeping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Harding's recent act in ordering the removal of the original manuscripts of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States to the Congressional Library for safekeeping has done more than any other thing in recent years to arouse Congress to the need of establishing in Washington a national archives hall, where the government's priceless records can be preserved for future generations.

Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, like President Harding, is vitally interested in the movement, a movement that has been pending in Congress for 40 years.

Active steps will be taken after December 6, when the new Congress convenes, to secure the passage of a bill that will provide for the construction of a permanent and fireproof structure to hold records which can never be replaced in the event of their destruction.

Census Records Destroyed

The championship of Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, almost insures authorization of the necessary appropriation during the early part of the next Congress.

When a recent fire destroyed the census records of 1890, which officials estimated would cost $2,000,000 to restore, Congress was sufficiently aroused to demand an investigation to determine how the records of the government, dating back to colonial days, may be safely preserved.

The official records of the United States are stored now in cellars, out of the way halls in the various department buildings, in rented warehouses and in wooden packing boxes, subject to daily menace by fire, dampness and what amounts practically to criminal neglect. Government officials have gradually awakened to the fact that whenever it became necessary to study the decisions of their predecessors in matters arising within their jurisdiction, it was decidedly inconvenient to search for the desired files in the bottom of a packing box in a garage miles away. Thus government officials finally joined forces with research workers and patriotic societies in persuading Congress to provide adequate means for the housing of these priceless records.

The President's Order

"The most acute stimulus to the movement has been the recent world war," says the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. "Whatever note was struck in those peaceful pre-war days about the criminal neglect of valuable public records can be given a trebled emphasis now. Historians and public spirited citizens, who have urged a correctly constructed archives depot prior to 1916, have a vast and unexpected support to their cause in the mass of records accruing from the first war fought by American soldiers on European soil."

The chief of staff of the army has declared that the documents of historical importance under his surveillance have had to go into any corner available. And the same condition exists in every department of the government.

It was just such a situation that caused President Harding to order the removal of the two most priceless state papers of the American Government to the Library of Congress for their safe keeping. Referring to the Declaration of Independence, recently removed, William Hill, former Representative from New York, said it was inclosed in a steel safe, a light affair with inside fittings of wood. "The safe would not burn," said Mr. Hill, "but it would require little fire to so heat it that the contents would be charred and destroyed."

Aside from the voluminous records of the War Department, covering all the activities of the government from the days of the early Indian wars and the Revolution down to the recent world war, the records of the Pension Office, the Census Bureau, the Department of the Interior, the Indian Bureau and numerous others are in constant danger.

Wooden Boxes Used

Wooden boxes hold the records of the Department of Justice, which date back to 1790, and this same kind of container will probably hold the 100,000 drawers of war matters resulting from spy and other recent troubles, not to mention the papers of the 50,000 trust estates administered by the government during the war.

The Pension Bureau, it is pointed out, has 3,000,000 files and 1,464,000 pounds of war records, most of which are housed in non-fireproof storerooms. In one building where these records were kept it was recently disclosed that several floors contained barrels of oil and gasoline.

The records of the land office form the first link in the chain of title to all lands ever a part of the public domain and are most important in school and similar grants. Access to the records must be gained every day, and many of them, says the bureau, are stored in damp cellars and are already destroyed.

While 10 years appears a long time to urge a movement calling simply for the construction of a fireproof building to hold records of such historic value, the Daughters of the American Revolution magazine points out that it took England 240 years to arouse public sentiment to the danger of a similar situation. Francis Bacon in 1616 recommended the establishment of a general records office, and it was not until 1858 that the first section of the building was erected. "This was the initial effort in the present splendid system of keeping public records in Great Britain," it states.

PROTECTION ASKED FOR MINE LEADERS

Officials in Jail in West Virginia Said to Be in Danger—Miners Postpone All Wage Demands Until February Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana — J. L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, at the biennial convention, appointed J. B. Wiggins of Sprigg, West Virginia; F. C. Hughes of Clifford, Illinois, and E. Giles of Charlton, Iowa, a committee to confer with President Harding and other government officials on the request of the union that protection be given to union officials in jail in West Virginia. It is said the officials are in danger. The committee proceeded at once for Washington, District of Columbia.

The convention indorsed the recommendation of President Lewis that wage demands be considered at a convention in February. Those supporting the Lewis recommendation said that, to draw up the wage demands now, would be "exposing their hands to the operators" six months before it was time for the wage contract agreement to be made, on March 31, 1922. It is indicated by statements of delegates and officers that the miners will demand increased wages. Every recommendation in the Lewis report has been indorsed by the convention except one asking for approval of the salary increase for officers.

By a vote of 2925 to 1510, the convention defeated a demand for a restitution by officers of part of their salary increases which became effective July 1, 1920. The result of the vote is regarded as a complete victory for administration forces over the radical element.

The convention voted a per capita assessment of $1 a month for November, December and January, to rehabilitate the treasury and to care for "eventualities that may occur." This fund probably will total $1,500,000.

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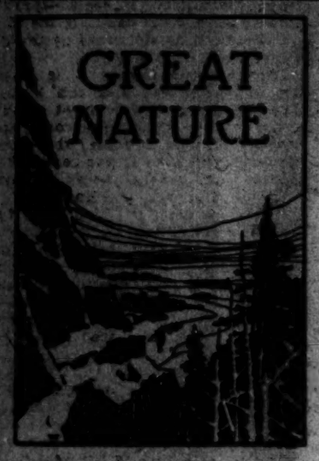

Up along the hostile mountains, where the hair-poised snow-slide shivers—
Down and through the big fat marshes that the virgin orchard stains;
Till I heard the mile-wide mutterings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber saw illimitable plains!
—Rudyard Kipling.

Marsh Pleasures

It was March and I was bound for Thornton's 60-acre swamp—because I had to go. I cannot tell exactly why. Was it exactly to locate that marsh hawk's nest? No, the sole object was not that two-by-three homestead among wild rosebushes, sphagnum and reeds. Nor could the success of the whole day be measured merely by the fortuity of finding something. I might find some tangible thing worthy of bringing home, and again I might not—it mattered only slightly.

As the Muhammadan makes holy pilgrimages; as the sockeye salmon migrate through the incredible miles of the north Pacific; as the golden plover visits the Antipodes; so to some of us there comes annually a desire to go, go, go. There comes a spring day each year when we are constrained to betake ourselves for a day to the great teeming marsh.

Is there not more animation to a unit of volume in marsh air, water, and mud, than in any other of earth's media—even despite man's success in concentrating himself in cities? Whether we look at marsh water and mud through microscope, view it as landascape, how teeming it is with a various vitality! Why should it not teem? It is the ancient matrix out of which through the ages have come all the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air. And the pitcher of the world is still exhaustless.

In a swamp life is very real. Not a creature but lives by the work and courage of his own strong heart.

As I came up the rise of ground overlooking Thornton's flats, I heard deep in the marsh a snatch of that avian ragtime — "Chunk-a-la-plunk, chunk-a-la-plunk"—which seemed to boil up from deep under water, in great oily bubbles. The bittern was first as salutarian by only a moment for, with a testy squawk, a green heron left the nearby margin to flap across to the lonely clump of willows in the center of the wide, wavering field of sweet flag. He stood at stiff attention instantly upon alighting, so that, taking my eyes off him a second, I could not find him again.

I descended the hill. Two or three turtles, started from meals of toadstools beneath the shrubbery, clumsily pretend to be sly and furtive so to be unseen. "Toadstools" are a favorite food of both water and wood turtles; and, so far as discovered, toads cannot retaliate. Into the mud-and-water shallows of the nearest opening in the flags I plunged—at last, knee-deep in marsh. Until today I had not noticed that the darting dragon-flies curiously resembled tiny monoplanes when in flight; but the illusion vanished as they alighted on a stem.

Marsh gas bubbled at every step. Noseless, earless, untasting chemists, by naming it methane, CH_4, have not changed it; it smells as sweet by a country name as by a city one. The marsh hawks has not yet appeared. I pushed on. Now, all but shipping water over boot-tops; now, balancing lurchingly on root-tussock, while sidwiy, perversely they turned sidewise from under foot, sending one plunging for support into the mud beyond. Warm work. Scores of red-wing blackbirds alternately scolded and liquidated into song the surplus capital of spring happiness. Hundreds of their nests, in the scaffolding stage, were in sight.

Ten feet away a bittern arose suddenly and flapped off over the cattails. Eagerly I waded to the spot and saw a high and dry nest on a flat tussock with its clutch of five odd-colored eggs as large as a Leghorn's. It is hard to name the color of these eggs; but if one imagines a very large olive just starting to turn brown, he gets the thing about right. "There's the hawk!" Sure enough; she was flitting overhead, occasionally tumbling about like an awkward butterfly. At a "chack, chack," from the other direction, I turned to confront Mr. Circus Hudsonius, coming up to have a look. They do not look as of one race and species, for the female is larger, browner, differently proportioned. She is making much more outcry than he; but both are plainly agitated. As he veers near her, uttering solicitous chackings, she flashes at him spitefully and drives him in confusion. From the tumbling antics they performed in contemptuous familiarity with air, it is plainly appropriate that the namers of birds, whoever they were, in their wisdom, have wrought cleverly in attaching a family name of "Circus" to them.

I had been standing still for some moments; gradually the blackbird medley was quieting. A faint splashing. Twenty feet away a muskrat swam leisurely across a space of open water; and I saw that he was making for his winter home deeper in the marsh. This was a large pile of sticks and plant material, which, carefully thatched, had carried him through the last winter snugly, and as dryly as a water muskrat would desire. There were in sight a dozen edifices of like coziness. A rod from the pile, the rat dived, but a row of bubbles plotted the line to his underwater door. Accepting the opportunity, I waded over; but avoided following his trail directly for I knew he had made a deep furrow in the mud. I did not know he had a side entrance too, until with a quick slide both feet found the other furrow. The water gurgled merrily over the tops of hip-boots. Scrambling forward, I drew myself upon the muskrat house where on hands and knees, lifting one booted leg high, then the other, I poured back what water would return. Above in the sky the chackings of the hawks sounded exultant. With my exertions the rat's lodge quivered until it seemed certain all its denizens must have fled. I would like to see the interior. Now that it was full spring, it was surprising any rat should still be using his winter nest, instead of a deep, quiet hole in the bank.

I tore off the top of the rounded pile and gazed into the snug grass-lined chamber. How sorry I was! For in there was one conservative rat family that kept to its quarters winter and summer. Shrinking back in one corner, shiny, beady eyes looking straight into mine, was a mother muskrat. From under peeped a tiny twitching nose and two small pink tails. Her sleek fur glinted like seal-skin in the dim interior which exhaled a not indelicate musk. As courageous as a lion at bay, she was scorning the refuge of the outlet hole in the floor, because her babies could not go. At once I cut some nearby alder branches, interlaced them as best I could, and replaced the disturbed thatching, so as not to molest the brave little beastie.

Above me gyrated the hawks. It was circus day for all of us. Plotting off into rough squares the expanse of the swamp, I went up and down in parallel courses a quarter of a mile long. Occasionally they would scold with increased vehemence; at times they appeared quite unconcerned about the foolish crawling biped below, and would dally indifferently around a far edge of the swamp. Up and down under the lusty May sun: Here an awkward snake whips off a mat of weed with a sliding rasp of scaly skin; here sora rails flutter over the flagstalks, legs dangling, or dart mouse-like into the shadows; there, off to the right, you hear a cry of a bullfrog.

I sat on a rock-pile to rest amid the waste. Half way up the far-off hillside Hank Bradley was stopping along in the sun making mechanical motions with a silent hoe. On the other side Farmer Thornton was drilling in a piece of buckwheat, and the words he bawled to the plodding team floated to me like musical echoes.

Starting up, I rubbed my eyes. Had Mrs. C. Hudsonius just dived down out of sight a few rods from where I dozed—or had I dreamed it? I waited for her to reappear but she came not. Upon my splashing straight to the nest, Mrs. Hawk rose like a butterfly gracefully from the midst of a clump of alders. Six inches from the wet mossy sphagnum which here formed the swamp floor, the hawks had built a structure of twigs and cattail stems, lining it with dry grasses. It held four faintly bluish eggs, the size a bantam hen would be proud of. The sitting hawks (both of them brood) to while away tedious hours had hacked at the surrounding stalks within reach. Their appeals grew more insistent; and they flew close to my head. I stopped only a moment to take a picture of the goal of three year's search.

Shaw and the United States

During August, Bernard Shaw stayed at the Fabian summer school, which was held at Prior's Field, near Godalming in the county of Surrey, England, and among the guests there were several Americans. These ardent admirers of Bernard Shaw used every occasion to convince him that he had a mission to perform in America, the land of promise for the future, but they were told that unless he could be guaranteed a safe passage by President Harding, he would not dare to visit that uncivilized and intolerant country which seems so afraid of new ideas.

Among the Americans at the summer school was Mrs. Mary Austin, the novelist, and in vain did she assure Mr. Shaw that he was entirely wrong, as witnessed by the fact that he has today one of his largest reading publics in the United States, and that his plays are even now given more attention in New York than in London, a proof in itself that America welcomes new doctrines. But what could Mrs. Austin do when Mr. Shaw told her that he had only recently received an official invitation from the Mexican Government to take part in their anniversary celebration in September, an invitation which he would have been glad to accept, had he not had to be present in London in September when some of his plays were to be produced.

Every one knows the answer which Bernard Shaw gave to the Milwaukee Leader which recently asked him to visit America. "What! Come to America! No, thank you. If they put E. V. Debs in prison for 10 years for an extraordinarily mild remark, what would they do to me, who never open my mouth in public without saying things that would shock E. V. Debs to the bottom of his too tender heart?"

ATTIC WINDOW

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

At the third trip to the little branch lumber yard in San Francisco, the man in charge showed his impatience more plainly than on the former visits.

"No, no; me—I tek not de time to sell two piece board, a long stick and a short stick. Bah—what you tink? It's you mek too moch trouble and me, I mek too little money. Good-by!" His funny moustache twitched and one was reminded of the walrus speaking to the carpenter.

"But that is all we want. The sticks are for a screen frame and the boards for the top of our buffet," we implored, for there was not another lumber yard within blocks and blocks of our new abode.

"Screen frame! Buffet! Bah—what you spik about, eh? I sell to him what builds de house, de garage—not two—three sticks like what you get. Dat's not business for me, no, no!" The moustache perked up at a ferocious angle, but the brown eyes, though frowning, failed to conceal a suggestion of friendliness, a reaching out for companionship.

He was a busy man. We knew that. He was the only one in charge of this yard, had to keep the place in order, and there was quite a brisk business in this part of the city. When he wasn't piling lumber, he was selling it; also toiling over his account books, taking inventory and trying hard to please his employer, who inspected the premises daily.

He saw our disappointment and the moustache slowly relaxed to a less hostile angle. It gave us renewed hope.

"This one time—then our attic will be ready to live in," we insisted.

"Hein? Attic?" A glimmer of puzzled concern shone in his brown eyes. "Ah—me, I, too, live in one attic; but you—you wear fine clothes and I tink all de time you have moch money but not like to spend heem—yes." The suggestion of a smile softened this thrust. "Dat's too bad if you must live in one attic. Come—you find dem boards, dose sticks—I sell dem to you. But queeck. It's mos' time for de boss. He come soon."

We grinned at each other, nor did we stop to explain that our attic was a marvelous place, with a view from expansive north windows which embraced the Marin Hills, the bay. In addition to which there was a magnificent panorama of the city itself from the smaller windows cut in the turrets and gables. It was a spacious, rafter-revealing room, with an open fireplace, and a far cry from the stuffy apartments which neither of us liked.

We hurriedly selected the sticks and boards and inquired the price.

"Maybe if you know somebody what knows de boss, you not have to pay dat money now. Charge it like mos' people do—yes?" The kindly look in his eyes had displaced that impatient frown. Here was the man's true nature cropping to the surface.

"I guess we can spare this fifty cents," we told him as we handed him the coin.

"Ah—I tell you something! It is de g-rand idea and mek dat attic not so bad. What you say dat tonight you come see me. I show you something what mek me feel so good in here." He pressed a grimy hand hard against his breast.

We thanked him for his interest and, our curiosity aroused, we said we would be pleased to call, and he

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"It takes me back to Switzerland"

gave us the necessary directions.

That evening we found the street and the number. A dingy old frame building wedged between tall and ugly tenement houses. We rang the bell. The door was opened by a tousle-haired urchin who thumbed the way up the dimly lighted stairs when we advised him we had come to call on Pierre Blanc.

Pierre threw open his door when he heard our ascending steps.

"Ah, dat's good dat you come. I tink, maybe, dat you not. Enter, my friends." A somewhat wrinkled suit of blue serge and a white shirt, minus collar and tie, replaced the denim overalls and flannel shirt which he wore when at work.

We had to duck our heads to pass through the doorway. There may be no literal difference between the words "attic" and "garret," but somehow the latter seemed more applicable to this unattractive, unfinished, low-roofed room. A smelly oil lamp shed an indifferent glow over Pierre's effects, which consisted of a table, three straight-backed chairs, a narrow cot and a make-shift dresser. In one corner there was an oil stove, used for cooking and heating; a couple of boxes placed one above the other for a cupboard, and throughout the room hung the unmistakable odor of cooking.

"See—what I tell you! I, too, live in one attic—yes. But look—it is for dat why I ask you to come." He pointed to the one window, with its six small panes of glass, at the far end of the room.

Lights from the adjoining building sifted through these panes, which were curiously decorated. At first glance we could not make out what had been done to them to give this effect. But Pierre soon enlightened us and slowly we began to detect the pictures he described.

"Me—I paint dem pictures myself—me, Pierre Blanc. Always when I come home at night, when I wake me up de first ting in de morning, I look at dem pictures, den it takes me back to Switzerland. Dat's my countree, Switzerland. And when I get me dis job, I find dis attic—because it is near and not cost moch money. But I feel bad and not like heem. Den I say to de landlady—I paint some pictures on de windows and I stay here long time. She say: 'Sure, but I not pay for de paint.' See—on dat top window—de chalet on de montaigne where I herd de cows; next to dat, is it not one pretty lake? and dat one beside it—de so wonderful green valley—ah, and in de spring de flowers!" A brief pause and then he continued with a graphic little account of the other crude paintings, each scene painted from memory and reminiscent of the country where he was born.

"Now before I paint dem pictures, what do I see? Bah! Dem ugly walls of dat ugly house. Maybe you have de same trouble—yes? Den I come to your attic, wid my brosh and paints and I paint you some pictures which you like de best. I come every night till I feenish dem. It will not be so bad to live in dat attic when I do dat for you—what you tink—eh?"

It was from the goodness of a sympathetic heart that he offered to do this—a commiseration with fellow men who were forced to abide in an attic.

Somehow we couldn't tell him of the glorious view of sea and sky and hills which we could see from our attic windows, nor of the spaciousness; the cozy fireplace, the lure of our nooks and gables; the modern conveniences which had been installed. It would have broken the charm of this sweet and simple offering. So we put him off with vague excuses and didn't have the heart to invite him to call, lest he become dissatisfied with his own cramped quarters so poorly embellished with those Switzerland scenes.

But nevertheless he did call—came one night when the fog rolling in from the Golden Gate made the crackling blaze within the fireplace more than usually cheerful. And the lights twinkling through the mists converted the window view into fairyland.

We heard unfamiliar footsteps creaking up the stairs and when we opened the door, there stood Pierre, apologetic, yet much more at ease than his hosts who bade him enter.

He blinked his brown eyes at the crackling wood fire, stared at our big reed chairs, the low settee before the fire, the racks of books, the cushions and rugs, the victrola, the high rafters and the nooks partitioned off with artistic burlap. When he finally gazed out the window and saw the winking lights glowing through the mist he shrugged his shoulders.

"Dat's pretty big job, I tink—to paint all dem windows—yes? But I do what I tell you I do—me, Pierre Blanc, I keep my word. See, I bring dese paints and brosh. You like I begin now, eh?" He was perfectly honest in his desire to please us, and it was with difficulty that we made him believe that we admired the sweeping view, didn't want our windows marred with painted scenery.

When he said good night we urged him to call again and he does come now and then. And always he repeats his offer to transform our windows into pictures which will make our attic as pleasant a place to live in as his; suggests that we buy a second-hand oil stove which will prove much more efficient and economical than our open fireplace; shakes his head dolefully at the high rafters and waste of space. And when he leaves, it is never with reluctance, but with an eagerness to return to his own attic with its painted windows and oil stove.

Reindeer in England

A hundred years ago it was thought that the mountain forests of Great Britain might be colonized by reindeer from Lapland, and an account was given in 1821 in an issue of The Observer, London, of the extraordinary sagacity displayed by them when a number were brought to England at the instigation of an eminent naturalist, Mr. Bullock. The herd was accompanied by a Laplander to whom the animals were attached and to whose wishes they were usually obedient. All went well till they arrived at the place of embarkation, when the herdsman invited the deer to follow him to the boat. When the leader of the herd put his foot upon the float leading to the vessel he started back in alarm. It was the first unsteady ground he had ever trod. Fresh invitations to follow the herdsman and fresh investigations followed, the whole herd looking on and watching the proceedings, placing entire confidence in the captain, not attempting to move till he gave them a signal that all was well. After a time he seemed to be reassured and in a majestic manner entered the vessel, where he trod upon every plank and carefully examined everything. When he had satisfied himself that it was perfectly safe he uttered a kind of snort, when the hitherto passive herd bounded into the boat and in three minutes all had embarked. The account continues that the vessel was overloaded and the intelligent beast indicated this to his followers. "Were we not assured of the fact, we could hardly credit it," the reporter continues. "As he had intimated other things he also intimated this to his followers. No sooner was this done than the individual deer he appealed to leaped into another boat."

The experiment did not prove a success, but the marked intelligence of the reindeer made a deep impression upon the public.

CAUDEBEC-EN-CAUX

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Why do not more travelers visit Caudebec? For a thousand who go to Rouen, one perhaps may stay at the lesser place; and yet it is not difficult to get there. You take the train from Rouen to Barentin, a half hour's journey; you change there into a branch line that wanders down a valley among wooded hills, past the abbey of Ste. Wandrille which Maeterlinck has made famous, and the yet nobler ruins of Jumièges, and you descend at the last station on the line to find yourself on the outskirts of a little town lying in the narrow space between the hills and the Seine, and for this reason totally unable to accommodate a station in its already crowded site. You skirt the river along a street one

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A small English boy with a passion for cats

house deep on either side, and then—Caudebec.

Between the town and river lies an open place, tree planted, from which a noble panorama opens to right and left and across the mighty curve of the Seine. The world seems larger somehow, so wide is the river, so noble the hills of the Forêt du Trait which sweep down to it; only the little ferry, a fussy paddle boat of the 1850's or thereabouts, seems out of keeping; but you cross the river by it, and are thankful, for only so can you reach the other side, and see Caudebec in its perfection, crowned by its great church tower, and nestling in its niche among the kindly hills.

The town itself has every quality of the most picturesque corners of Rouen, only in a yet higher degree. Would you see ancient half-timbered houses rising on either side of a fast running stream, as in the Rue Aubette in Rouen? Look down the Rue de la Boucherie from the little bridge, and your heart will rejoice in the picturesque and your hat and tongue be busy in replying to the salutations of the inhabitants crowding to every window. Would you see a perfect stone house of the thirteenth century, with traceried windows that would do honor to a cathedral? Turn down the same street where the water runs for a moment underground, and you have it, and a water wheel too, just visible underneath another house built upon arches, which has known centuries of roar and rumble and stands still unperturbed. Do you admire flamboyant architecture turning into classic? Look at the noble church, study its superb painted windows of the sixteenth century, with a Red Sea of flaming crimson and its donors kneeling below, or a procession painted with the love and detail of a Van Eyck; and your sense of color and design will be satisfied to the uttermost.

Do you want to carry off a relic of the past? Go to the shop—or shops—of M. Védrie, housed in ancient buildings with low-ceiled rooms; and you may find old cretonnes of the eighteenth century printed with scenes from the life of Henri Quatre, or pretty pastorals of Strephon and Chloe tending their flocks or pledging their vows outside a classic temple. Or you may find a set of plates with scenes from Télémaque and Paul et Virginie, pre-Revolution these; or others, belonging to the age of Louis David and the Republicanism of the Ancients, representing the oath of the Horatii and Curiatii, and other heroes of Plutarch and of Livy. Or you may pick up a carved panel of the sixteenth century, or an old peaked Norman cap adorned with lace.

But to get the full joy of Caudebec, which French tourists visit at the equinoxes to see its immense tidal wave, a solid wall of water tearing up the wide width of the Seine, you must have with you a small English boy with a passion for cats and, where they are concerned, no shyness whatever. For he will take you into small shops and odd corners, under archways leading into courtyards with ancient turrets and carved overhanging stories, he in pursuit of cats, you in pursuit of him. And everywhere you will be welcomed, for the love of children is so world-wide, and the love of animals seems to be a passion with the Caudebeciens. Here you find yourself in a small courtyard, where the family knits and lace-makes in the pleasant evening air, and three cats and a brown rabbit live in the utmost amity among the hollyhocks and geraniums that adorn the tiny gardens beloved of Caudebec; here a baker's shop offers the irresistible attraction of a cat and three gray kittens; here a woman mends a shirt with a kitten asleep beside her, soon to be awakened to a game of play by a gentle "Minette, Minette," followed by that tickling under the chin which to all cats is irresistible.

Above all, spend a morning in walking through the woods and cornfields to the hamlet of Ste. Gertrude, returning by the little Lillebonne road beside the clear, swift-running chalk stream to which Caudebec owes its name. The climb is well worth while for the panorama over the valley of the Seine alone; and then the woods, and the song of the reapers, and Ste. Gertrude itself, the church of which is worth a visit, but whose glory is the running stream. The tiny café with its one room will give you sirop and buttered pains d'épice, and a welcome besides, for was not Madame maid once to a "belle Irlandaise," and does she not rejoice to air her English phrases, and say "How do you do" and "I spik ver' little Inglis," to bring out the congratulations that are sure to follow the display of her accomplishments?

Even to leave Caudebec is delightful, for, although visitors do not seem to realize the fact, there is a diligence to Yvetot, to Yvetot of all places, which saves the journey back to Barentin and lands you 20 miles nearer Havre. With wise forethought we booked the outside seats, and clambered up to the cheerful sound of the horses' bells, as, rested and refreshed, they tossed their heads. And so we went to Yvetot as they did a century ago, as Bérenger himself must have done, and with his "Il y avait un roi d'Yvetot" ringing in our ears we started on our eight miles' drive, feeling that we were tourists no longer, but in France and of her, as we waved farewell to Caudebec and our friends, and set out by road as our ancestors have done when they did not care to play the English miler, and travel post.

BY THE RIVERSIDE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

I followed the path into the sequestered solitudes of the bank of Little Arkansas, where the wood-thrush loves to nest and where the Carolina mocking-wren spreads its wings, and passing through, came out on a wide, smooth sand bar, startling a white-throated sparrow and an orchard oriole that were bathing in the shallow water near the end of the bar. The many tracks showed that a family of raccoons enjoyed lively romps there when night brought its protection and that mourning doves came frequently to peck among the small pebbles. A great elm drooped its branches over me; greenbrier, grape vines, ivy and Virginia creeper tangled the trees of the opposite bank into a dense thicket and high over all towered a sycamore. On the bank behind were patches of violet plants but not a blossom was opened.

A little green heron had nested in the big sycamore, and in order not to disturb it by my intrusion I hurried down the slippery marge. Big green bullfrogs jumped from the bank at my approach and soft-shelled turtles tumbled into the water from half-submerged logs where they had been basking in the sunshine. A kingfisher flew past uttering its rattling cries, the plaintive call of a wood-pewee came from overhead and where willows dipped their feathery plumes in the water I found the downy nest of a pair of Maryland yellow-throats in which four wide-mouthed nestlings begged for food. High in the blue of the zenith a crow sped on sable wings.

Catching sight of a scarlet-tanager in the tree-tops I followed him and came to a wide shady pasture where cows lazing chewed their cud and where black walnut and locust trees grew in abundance. Red-cockaded woodpeckers called to each other from where they hammered on old limbs and a young cowbird that had been imposed on a pair of cardinals eagerly followed its foster parents as they searched through the buckbrush. A red-eyed vireo sang incessantly from the top of a box-elder tree and swung low over the path was its nest where each passer-by would almost brush against it. Several young rabbits that had been playing about in the cool shade scampered into an old brush pile to peek out now and then at the strange intruder into their haunts.

Not two miles away was the rattle and turmoil of the city, and yet here on the banks of the Little Arkansas was a bit of unspoiled woodland where the wild free wind of the plains brought the dusty fragrance of fresh-cut wheat and the sweetness of the alfalfa's purple bloom. Not for me the cities of wood and brick if I can find my way to some woodland where I may wander aimlessly with no thought of how or when, for, as Emerson has said:

Go where he will, the wise man is at home:
His hearth the earth—his hall the azure dome.

Eleven Thousand Poems More

"Will you kindly correct as far as you can," writes Witter Bynner, the poet, to his publishers, "a curious error which is being widely printed concerning 'A Chinese Anthology,' the book of 300 poems which I am translating? Some typist or typesetter, in recording the original name of the book, has mistaken a question mark for an 11; so that I find myself announced as engaged on a translation of "11,300 Pearls of the T'ang Dynasty." Having been at work already over three years on the 300—observing a good part of the time a nine-hour day—I cannot look upon the larger figure without a sinking of the heart."

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THE LONDON SALON OF PHOTOGRAPHY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Evidence of the high degree of mechanical excellence to which the camera and various photographic processes have been brought is provided in abundance at the International Exhibition of the London Salon of Photography, which was held at the Old Water-Color Society's galleries in Pall Mall. The interest of the exhibition, though, does not end here, for it has been the aim of the London Salon to exhibit only such work as reveals definite indications of personal artistic feeling and execution.

Apparatus, however perfect, in the hands of an uninspired photographer, could not possibly produce work such as much of that which is here on view. Yet it is permissible to question whether some of the leading exhibitors—obviously very highly proficient photographers—are pursuing their study of camera-craft along those lines which are likely to lead to the most satisfactory results. This is largely a matter of opinion, and will be decided for or against according to whether or not one holds the view that the art of the camera can seriously compete with that of the painter. Apparently, some of the principal contributors to this exhibition consider that it can.

Frequently it is said that "The camera cannot lie," but a person skilled in photographic technique can certainly distort the truth of nature to serve what he conceives to be artistic ends. In some of the exhibits retouching has been too freely practiced, and it is doubtful if the gain in what is probably regarded as "individuality" compensates for the sacrifice of veracity. In No. 7, for example, which bears the title "1916," we are provided with a remarkably effective view of Trafalgar Square by night, in war time, but the great white ray of a searchlight introduces a note of rather cheap theatricalism. This part of the picture has so obviously been "worked up" as to give the impression almost of a streak of white paint superimposed upon the original photograph.

The most notable successes in absolute fidelity to nature are some of the portraits, notably one of the Lord Chief Justice of England, by Walter Thomas; Hugo van Wadenoyen's study of James Whale as Slaney in "Abraham Lincoln", and Walter Benington's fine and faithful rendering of the features of Colonel Harvey, the United States Ambassador. These portraits possess a vitality which is absent from many of the carefully composed "studies" of ladies, who have been presented with poetical names and posed in attitudes which reproduce the artificialities of a well-known type of studio painting, while failing to provide its harmonies of tone and color.

With the outdoor studies, also, the most beautiful photographs are those which are most faithful to nature. Some of the exhibitors appear to imagine that they achieve an "artistic" effect when they envelop their subject in a miasmic haze; but very frequently all that results is a rather irritating absence of definition.

In the reproduction of movement some very remarkable artistic results have been attained. A fine sense of rhythm is conveyed in Francis Jay's "Will-o'-the-Wisp," and the "Brigand's Dance" of Miss Helen Macgregor makes another very effective picture.

An Elizabethan Theater

It is of great interest to learn that the Norwich Players are proposing to construct a theater on the Elizabethan model in the ancient city. Attempts have been made both in America and Germany to alter existing theaters for certain performances, but no theater has actually been built on those lines since the seventeenth century.

The "apron" stage and gallery with which the new Madder-Market Theater is to be provided will, by abolishing the conventional stage frame of footlights, place the modern audience in the same relation to the players as the Elizabethan theater, and thus, without any undue archaism, they will be able to see Elizabethan plays as they were meant to be presented. The idea is a simple one enough, a low central platform for the players surrounded by seats and boxes, with an upper stage above the platform for balcony scenes and the like, below which were "the exits and the entrances."

The whole thing is only an elaboration of the original temporary stage erected in inn yards by companies of strolling players, where the yard itself provided standing room and the old wooden galleries running round the courtyard on to which the bedrooms opened, provided ready-made boxes for those who could afford to pay for seats. The very name "gallery" preserves the memory of these old theaters.

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SPAIN INTENSIFIES EFFORT IN MOROCCO

Government Decides Upon Important Steps Immediately Following the Visit to Melilla of the Minister of War

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—A short time ago it was announced that King Alfonso would go to Melilla almost immediately and do what it was possible for a king to do there. Very promptly the announcement was contradicted, and inevitably so, for while it is not clear that Don Alfonso could serve any useful purpose whatever by such a visit, there would be various and evident grave objections to it. His Majesty is not the less concerned with the serious events in Morocco because he stays in Madrid or even visits Santander. He has been in Madrid most of the time since the first news of Melilla came, and has been as busily engaged as any of the ministers, sometimes being concerned with news and business or interviews until near the break of day. He has had a special telephone fitted up between the Palace and the Ministry of War at the bottom of the Alcala, and all news of importance is sent to him as soon as it is received. He has had frequent and long conversations with the new Minister of War, John de la Cierva.

Other personages of varying importance have talked of their intention of going to Melilla during the time of its crisis and seeing what they could do there, but they have been sternly discouraged, Melilla not being at the present moment a desirable place for picnic parties or for a display of pretended importance by private individuals with excellent opinions of themselves. General Berenguer is intensely engaged there, and with remarkable vitality and energy.

High Commissioner Very Busy

It is stated by an officer who has just come along from the city of the Rif that the High Commissioner quite commonly takes no food from the time of rising until 4 in the afternoon, and works far into the night, personally directing every movement and affair that is of consequence. This officer states that the faith in General Berenguer in Melilla is boundless, and he more than any other Spaniard has held the situation together. They are satisfied he is a strong man, clever and conscientious, and that he knows the ins and outs of this Morocco business better than any other man. He is doing his duty well and is the most enormous living factor in the present situation.

This being more and more understood in Spain, it may be appreciated that here and in Morocco there has been uneasiness on its being announced that some important representative of the government was about to go over to Melilla and talk to General Berenguer there. Following upon certain ministerial declarations, and others of a semi-official character, this announcement was suggestive and such as to cause many misgivings. Was this to be the beginning of the government's personal direction of the Morocco campaign? If so, "adios! Marruecos" was the general sentiment. The aforesaid ministerial official and semi-official declarations have already been reported, and it needs only to make reminder that one of the Maura propositions, made somewhat vaguely and hesitatingly and apparently under reserve, was that the government should take over much more of the direction of the war than it had done, and that, consequently, the powers and discretion of the High Commissioner would be limited.

Vigorous Policy Advocated

It was indicated that the government would take a map of Morocco and read the High Commissioner's reports, and would then send detailed instructions to the said High Commissioner about what he must do and to some extent on how he must do it, and it would be his duty then just to carry out those instructions, and when done ask for more. Madrid, where the Minister of War is changed frequently, was going to take over the general command. It must be remembered that this announcement was made in conjunction with the other Maura idea of abandoning a penetrating policy in the interior—or a policy of "conquest" as the supporters of this Maura attitude like to call it. After making some sort of defense of existing places of importance Spain would content herself with holding the coast.

This was the faint-hearted and panicky nation that found favor in the Maura and a few other circles at the time of greatest surprise and anxiety; it has declined almost to nothing now. The chief Conservative newspaper, the "Epoca," which at the outset was strongly inclined to support Mr. Maura, on patriotic grounds, although he is not of the "Epoca's" official shade of Conservatism, has indicated itself more and more distrustful of a policy with such tendencies. After publishing a strong series of articles upon the mistakes that Spain had made in Morocco and the necessity for pursuing a determined aggressive policy there in the future, the paper comes now virtually to ridicule editorially the idea of being content with the coast and abandoning the policy of establishing military positions throughout the zone. It produces what it calls concrete cases to show that the old ideas of pushing militarily through the zone and holding the rebels by military force must be maintained and intensified.

Recent Events Examined

The "Epoca" says that many minds continue to be much concerned with the idea of operating from the Morocco littoral without any interior action, and as an expression of an ultimate desire this might perhaps be accepted, but such an expression in the present situation must lead to a serious misunderstanding, the consequences of which might be felt at the time of the commencement of the operations. For what was the littoral? How could its depth be determined, and by what geographical circumstances would they be assisted in tracing the line? And how would they guarantee the commerce of the interior, the making of roads, the exploitation of mines if the apparatus of force were not carried there?

It was often said that the system of positions could not be continued, and indeed, theoretically, who could defend a system that absorbed so many effective forces who were exposed to a multiplication of surprises and demanded convoys for supplies? But facts had an irresistible force, and with such facts, with concrete cases they must oppose an error that might bring sad consequences upon them. The editorial then went on to show that from the beginning of the Melilla disaster, when General Berenguer went to take over the control of the operations there, he had held the situation and saved the city by establishing position after position, first with a line of them from the zoco of El Had in the Beniaicar country to Atalayon, which resisted the next attack of the Moors, and then others as occasion demanded. The rebels had the idea of isolating Melilla, and General Berenguer did then what was always done in this class of war and established at Sidi Amaran one position more and so on other occasions.

Press Apprehensive

What had thus been done would continue to be done, and there was no argument against these inexorable realities. So long as the Moors did not submit the apparatus of force would have to be used against him, and where that finished the protectorate would also finish. In a hostile country that apparatus of force must be represented by the linking of positions. So it had happened always and would continue happening, and those who told the country the contrary, although they might speak in good faith, were misleading it. So said the "Epoca."

In these circumstances the idea of undue governmental interference with General Berenguer was not generally accepted with any enthusiasm, and when ultimately it was announced that the Minister of War was about to go to Melilla, to confer with the general, expressions of apprehension were numerous and some of the newspapers gave full publicity to them. It appeared that just at the time of this announcement the cabinet had determined upon a rapid advance on Nador and Zeluan, the two positions to the south of Melilla that were recently taken by the Moors. It was taken for granted that there would be such advance at the first opportunity, but there appeared something disconcerting in the cabinet, without the personal assistance of General Berenguer, who cannot leave Melilla, deciding on these military plans.

There were, however, some saving circumstances.

It is well known that Mr. de la Cierva does not partake of the views of Mr. Maura as to what is best to be done with Morocco now, and is by no means in favor of the abandonment of any of the Spanish enterprises or hopes. Secondly, although maintaining much reserve, Mr. de la Cierva intimated that he was merely going to Melilla to see General Berenguer because it was imperative the government should confer with him, and it was impossible for the General to come to Madrid at present. In the early days of the crisis the General had conferred telegraphically twice a day with Madrid, afterward once, and then there was an idea of his meeting a representative of the government half way at Malaga. Some personal conversation upon the plans of the future was necessary, and it had been determined that it were better that the High Commissioner should remain where he was and a minister should visit him. A part of the press accepted this explanation, and the "Epoca" presented it with much favor, but some suspicions still remained in various quarters.

Mr de la Cierva's Activities

However, Mr. de la Cierva has duly been to Melilla, and characteristically has hustled there and back, the entire expedition only lasting three days, most of which time was absorbed in traveling. After meeting General Berenguer and holding a long conference with him during which he intimated the most recent views and determinations of the government. Mr. de la Cierva visited various positions, including that of the zoco El Had and Hidum. There was little ceremony, the War Minister merely attending a dinner and reception, and reviewing some troops. He made a careful examination of some quantities of new war matériel that had been received from France, and inquired closely upon the negotiations that are being conducted with Abd El Krim for the ransom of the Spanish prisoners. There is a report that the rebel leader asks for 3,000,000 pesetas as the ransom for the entire number of them. Some think that in the circumstances this may not be regarded as an excessive sum—especially as much expectation would be retained of getting it back, or some of it.

There are many signs of the intensification of the Spanish effort, apart from the extensive preparations at Melilla, the daily departure of troops from many centers in Spain, and the considerable national effort that is being made in all parts. The government has suddenly voted a large sum for the laying of a new cable between Malaga and Melilla, to expedite communication between the two, and this cable, 193 miles long, is to be laid in 12 days. A royal decree has been issued forbidding officers of all grades belonging to the active or the reserve to express any opinion whatsoever for publication upon the operations in course or upon the methods adopted by the high command. This will hit a number of personages very hard, for ever since the first news of the Melilla disaster all kinds of persons of sufficiently doubtful knowledge have been expressing their views on how the trouble could have been avoided, and how they could speedily put everything right again.

STATUS OF INDIA IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

A Considerable Advance Has Been Made Internally Toward the Position of a Dominion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The composition of the British Empire—or British Commonwealth, as from the democratic standpoint it is now more properly styled—is extremely complicated to the outsider. One may, however, consider it as consisting of four categories; these are: the Home Country, the British Isles, which in its capital holds the "Mother of Parliaments"; the self-governing dominions, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa; the Crown Colonies, such as Ceylon, among which must be included the Empire of India; and the protectorates and allied areas, such as the Federated Malay States and Somaliland.

India on account of its vast area and population, the latter being about one-quarter the total for the whole of the British Empire, occupies a unique position. It is theoretically directly under His Majesty, King George V, as Emperor of India. Practically the Secretary of State for India exercises the imperial functions in England, and the Viceroy and Governor-General in India. Since the historic proclamation of Queen Victoria the tendency has been for Indians to be increasingly associated in the work of administration of the country. The war and the conditions of its termination gave an enormous impulse to the movement toward self-government. The fact that the war was avowedly waged by the Allies for the promotion of freedom and self-determination leads in all logical consistency to the utmost possible recognition of India's claims to a full membership of the British Imperial Union or Commonwealth.

A Distinguished Part

The distinguished part played on so many fields of battle by the Indian contingents established their right to be regarded as equal constitutent parts of the imperial forces with the freely offered troops from the self-governing dominions. The recent "Reforms" have placed Indians in the Central and Provincial governments as ministers having definite charge of specific departments of state. A territorial force for Indians has come into being, modeled, mutatis mutandis, on the system prevailing in Great Britain. There is thus a great advance toward the status of a dominion so far as internal affairs are concerned.

It is, however, in external affairs, in the relations of India to the other dominions, that the most striking forward movement has been visible. The association of the Maharajah of Bikanir and Lord Sinha in the peace negotiations was in itself a full recognition of India's right to equality with the other dominions in all that concerns the Empire as a whole. More recently the Imperial Conference just concluded in London had as members the Maharajah of Kutch and the Honorable Mr. S. Srinivasa Sastri, who, together with Mr. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, constituted India's delegation to the conference.

Mr. Montagu Frank

In an interview granted recently to a representative of The Daily Telegraph, London, Mr. Montagu expressed himself very frankly on the issue of the conference. In the discussions at this conference India was granted full dominion status from an imperial point of view. Mr. Montagu expressly stated that he was not present at the conference as a member of the Cabinet but as representing his Indian constituents. The three delegates from India took a part exactly corresponding to that of the dominions' representatives, and spoke on all matters from the Indian point of view.

The opening statement on behalf of India was made by Mr. Sastri, who enjoys an Indian reputation as an accomplished orator. Mr. Montagu also pointed out that the conception of the British Empire as a partnership of free commonwealths, bound indissolubly together by common ideals and common interests, was typified in the conference, and permeated the whole of its deliberations.

Mr. Hughes, Mr. Massey, and Mr. Meighen readily accepted India as a sister Commonwealth to Australia, New Zealand, and Canada respectively. South Africa for the present stands apart from this attitude, since certain parts of the South African Union are opposed to granting the full rights of citizenship to Indians born or domiciled in any of the states of the Union. Further recognition of India's imperial status will be afforded at the meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva.

It will thus be seen that the British Government is "playing the game" with reference to India's rights and claims. The experience gained in these conferences will be invaluable to the Indian delegates. It will enlarge their conceptions and broaden their views. While in no way impairing their resolutions to uphold the claims of their fellows, it will enable them to appreciate the points of view of other dominions and other countries. Returning to India they will be appreciable additions to the forces making for sane and steady progress toward the ideal of self-government within the British Commonwealth of free but united nations.

BRITISH VIEWS ON NATIONAL CONTROL

Press for Most Part Is Said to Have Hailed "Liberation" of Railways With Acclamation —Better Service Looked For

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The decontrol of the British railways by the government, following upon the decontrol of the mines and the adoption of the same policy with regard to agriculture, has brought into prominence the general question of state trading and governmental control. The greater part of the press hailed the liberation of the railways with acclamations; and anticipations of speedy improvements in service and lowering of rates were freely indulged in.

This attitude is representative of the opinion of the public generally as to effect of state interference with industry. The propaganda of the Socialists, which was making such headway a few years ago, has largely failed. The reasons for this failure are several. Chief among them is the exposure in the press of the abuses incident to bureaucracy. The interminable delays, the red tape, the stiffness and rigidity of officialdom have been pilloried, caricatured, and castigated so freely that an election on the policy of nationalization now would result in the swamping of the exponents of that doctrine.

"Hard-shelled Bureaucrats"

As an example of the exposures that are continually being made concerning the vagaries of the persons who are sometimes—not very politely—known as "hard-shelled bureaucrats" an article in The Morning Post on the experience of the net and twine trade of Bridport may be cited. And this, not because it is exceptional, but, on the contrary, because of the fact that it is typical. The article gives the story of the attempts of the trade board for the net industry to secure the backing of the Ministry of Labor in compelling a particular firm to carry out the instructions as to the rates of pay and hours of work prescribed by the board. For some unknown reason this particular firm refused to fall in with the agreement arrived at between the employers and the trade unions for the industry, and they pay what wages they like.

A diary is given in the article of the course of the negotiations with the Ministry of Labor. It commences with August, 1920, when complaints were first made to the Ministry. At frequent intervals from then up to the present time letters were sent, inspectors from the Ministry made investigations, deputations waited upon the Ministry, questions were asked in the House of Commons, action was promised on one occasion "within seven days," requests were made for answers to previous letters, replies were received stating that the matter was "in the hands of our legal adviser," urgent letters complaining of absence of progress were dispatched, and the position at present, after more than a year of delay, expense, trouble and annoyance, is that the matter is still in the hands of the legal adviser.

The article goes on to point out that the 62 trade boards already set up by the Ministry of Labor cost £180,000 per annum, and that when the 200 projected by the Ministry are all in existence the cost will be proportionately greater. And the net result of this large expenditure is dissatisfaction on the part of both employers and workers.

Mr. Hyndman Pleased

On the other hand, it must not be imagined that the case for nationalisation is being allowed to go by default. It will be remembered that at the recent conference of the Social Democratic Federation Mr. Hyndman expressed his pleasure at the process of amalgamation which is going on in the banking world, on the ground that it will be easier, when the opportunity arrives, for the State to take over a huge trust than a large number of small and isolated concerns. And the benefits of national control are still insisted upon in labor and socialist quarters. Perhaps the most doughty champion of what appears to be a losing cause is Sir Leo Chiozza Money, who held a government position during the war.

Sir Leo wrote an able article in a recent issue of the Labor Leader in which he made an effective comparison, from the Socialist point of view, between the policy of the government with regard to munitions during the war and their policy with regard to housing at the present time. During the war, he points out, the government was determined to have shells, and mountains of shells were made. The shell-making industry was strictly controlled, new machinery was made, new factories were built, new men were imported into the business. An industrial miracle was accomplished. And Sir Leo adds that this miracle was accomplished by the State where private enterprise had utterly failed.

He goes on to argue that the same policy might have been adopted with regard to the provision of houses. The nation should have made up its mind to build a million new houses. To this end it should have taken control of the building industry. It should have fixed the prices of materials at a fair level; it could have guaranteed employment to large numbers of new operatives, and thus overcome the opposition of the trade unions to dilution; and, as a result, not only would the houses have been supplied, but the dimensions of this great enterprise would have reacted upon industry and steadied trade and employment generally.

Strong Criticism

It is significant, too, that a journal like The Observer, a stanch supporter of private enterprise and the present social system, has indulged in strong criticism of the violent anti-control policy recently pursued by the government. It points out that the extraordinary recovery now being made by Germany in commercial affairs is due to the superior national organisation of that country "while we have thrown back the whole of our public organization under an exaggerated impulse to get rid of what we called 'control.'" If, for instance Sir Eric Geddes had been allowed to reconstruct our transport system, the result would have been a permanent gain to every trade and citizen in the land despite the fact that it would have been carried out by a government department.

The fact remains, however, that the great majority of the nation will not have government interference in industry longer than is absolutely necessary. The alternative which seems to be finding most favor is the joint control of each industry by the employers and the workers engaged in it. It seems probable that along these lines there will evolve a social organization which will attain many of the benefits promised by advocates of nationalization without the undoubted evils of bureaucratic control.

BOY SCOUTS SHOW STRENGTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The Boy Scout movement in this state continues to show vigor, and the Sea Scouts are an energetic capable addition. Lord Forster, Chief Scout for Australia, is regarded by the boy scouts as a good friend and they gave him a hearty welcome when he visited Sydney to open a hall which has been presented to the First Dulwich Hill troop by Lady Dixson. Lord Forster congratulated the boys on the excellent war services which their records revealed. He recalled the grand work done by boy scouts in Britain during the war. The Attorney-General in the State Labor Ministry, E. A. McTiernan, said that the Governor-General had already left his impress on the Commonwealth and Australians were glad to have as the representative of his Majesty the King one who set them all an example. Lord Forster had shown himself a gracious, broad-minded, and generous-hearted gentleman with a high sense of duty and dignity, who pointed out the path they should take in the interests of Australia and the Empire, and who led the way.

BUILDING WAR SERVICE HOMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria — Abandoning the day labor system of building war service homes for soldiers, the federal department concerned has decided in future to call competitive tenders for the work, supplying the material for the building at cost price from stocks held by the department. The day labor plan has been found costly and not very satisfactory in many cases. The decision, of course, represents a victory for private enterprise.

MICHAEL COLLINS ON IRISH PARTITION

Sinn Fein Leader Says There Is No Geographical Justification for Division of Ulster

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—More than ordinary significance may be attached to the protest being made against inclusion in Northern Ireland by the counties of Fermanagh and Tyrone, which form more than one-third of the six-county area, and which voted against partition by a majority of 7831. These counties claim that if "Ulster must not be coerced" they, as part of it, are entitled to come in under the Southern Parliament.

The deputation which recently placed their case before the Dail Eireann Cabinet was composed of councilors from both counties, and Dr. Eoin MacNeill of Derry city, John O'Mahoney of Farmanagh and Sean Milroy of Tyrone were the Dail Eireann deputies who introduced it.

Michael Collins, when adressing his constituents recently in Armagh, stated that there was no historical or geographical justification for the division of Ulster, nor for giving the name of Ulster to the few counties that are causing the trouble today. The fomenters of the trouble tried to show that because Ulster was prosperous it would be taxed out of existence; that their interests would not be safe under the agricultural control of the South, and that as Protestants they feared to be governed by Roman Catholics.

Dealing with these fears Mr. Collins said that prosperity should be measured by increased population, among other things, and then he proceeded to prove from statistics that Ulster had steadily decreased in population during the past 60 years, with the exception of Belfast and a few towns in that area.

Danger from Belfast

As regards the menace to the agriculturists of the north, he said they were in far greater danger from the industrialists of Belfast, and added: "If the people of this corner of Ireland insist on detaching themselves from our country, they will be asked by a benevolent England to pay £44 for every £56 the rest of Ireland pays. Thus one-third of Ireland's population will be asked to pay as much as the other two-thirds, or £8,000,000 per annum, to the Imperial Exchequer. Further, there will be customs posts dividing them from the rest of Ireland, and everybody who has a knowledge of customs knows what this entails."

The speaker attributed religious intolerance solely to English policy in Ireland and said that it operated originally in Armagh when Pitt, the English Premier, planned to break up Ireland by dividing it into hostile sectarian camps. Religious intolerance, he continued, would quickly disappear when the strength of England was removed. The Northern Parliament was devised to keep Ireland divided. Sir James Craig said he accepted it "as a great sacrifice" and that he accepted the elections to it as an expression of self-determination. If so, and if he accepted that government must rest on the consent of the governed, "where then," asked Mr. Collins, "can the case be made for the inclusion of Fermanagh and Tyrone in the Northern Parliament?"

Terms not Acceptable

Referring to the correspondence between the government and Dail Eireann, the speaker continued: "These terms are not acceptable to us. They do not give us the substance of freedom." Mr. Lloyd George had quoted from the sayings of past leaders, but he would give from memory one from Grattan, namely: "It is a false point that urges that the interests of the British Empire are incompatible with the liberty of Ireland. But were it so, which I deny, then I would cry perish the Empire—live the Irish Constitution. My second wish is for the Empire. My first and my bounden duty is the liberty of Ireland."

"Grattan told our forefathers, 'If you are not Irishmen you are nothing.' We want them to join with us as Irishmen—to come into the Irish nation while they can still come in with their heads up. To come in and take their share in the government of their own country, to abandon the 'biting off their nose policy' which they are pursuing at present. I say freedom is coming and nobody can stop it. With this freedom Ireland is on the verge of an era of prosperity and development. We see ahead growing industries, improved agriculture, increasing wealth.

A "Doomed" Building

"Are these counties really going to deprive themselves of the benefit of economic association with the new Ireland? Are they really going to accept the status of an English shire and pay their 6s. in the pound sterling income tax, while Ireland pays 1s. or less? Are they really going to remain sitting in Parliament, in its doomed building, erected on such unsound foundations that it is more dangerous to those who are within it than to those who are without?

"Sir James Craig said that he was responsible for peace in Northern Ireland. In Ireland today there is peace everywhere except in the domain of his Parliament. There there is violence, disorder, bloodshed, intolerance. Our proposal is that they should come in. We can afford to give them even more than justice. That is our message to the North and it is meant for those who are opposed to us more than for those who are with us.

"I rejoice to see that this impossible combination in the northeast is breaking up. Tyrone and Fermanagh have fallen away—they have come to us for the protection we are bestowing elsewhere throughout this land. . . . May we all hope that Armagh will have the honor of bringing about the final setlement by following Tyrone and Fermanagh as a result of this gathering here today."

BILL AGAINST TROLLEYS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Prohibition of the use of the one-man trolley car in Massachusetts is proposed in a bill filed for action at the next session of the General Court.

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AS PREMIER SEES COMING CONFERENCE

Mr. Lloyd George Hopes Washington Conference May Result in Great Partnership to Guarantee Future World Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—On the eve of the adjournment of Parliament Mr. Lloyd George made his promised statement on the work of the Imperial Conference. Commencing with eulogistic reference to the invisible bonds of the British Empire, the Premier discussed the larger problems of international progress, and voiced the hope that the Washington Conference would result in a great partnership to guarantee the future peace of the world.

Dealing with the remarkable development in the constitution of the British Empire during and since the war, Mr. Lloyd George said that in August, 1914, there was not a single dominion from which there could be levied any contribution, either in men or money, to the great task with which Europe was confronted. The dominions were not then involved in the dispute, nor had they any direct interest in it. Yet they did not hesitate, but at once and of their own free will, sent millions of men. They not only astonished the world, they astonished the enthusiasts of Empire at home. They made great history. "It is not too much to say," Mr. Lloyd George said, "that they made a difference in the event. The British Empire has proved to be a fact and not a fiction."

From Precedent to Precedent

Before 1914, he continued, the dominions had taken very little part in the conduct of imperial affairs. During 1916 and 1917 they sat continously as members of the War Cabinet directing the war. That was a new and important departure. At the Peace Conference the representatives of the dominions and of India, as part of the British delegation, sat in session at Paris helping to direct the policy of the British Empire. That was a further development. Without framing written constitutions or writing down rules, events of that character had imperceptibly determined the Constitution of the Empire. It was one of those developments to which Britain was accustomed—broadening down from precedent to precedent.

The recent meetings of the imperial conference had been but a continuation of that development. The prime ministers of the dominions and the representatives of India had come to discuss the foreign policy of the Empire. They came from the ends of the earth to put their judgment and wisdom into the common stock. They said: "We gave you 2,250,000 men and incurred enormous debts in supporting your policy. In future before we send our sons to fight for a policy we want to have a voice in fashioning that policy."

An Indefinable Thing

The Constitution of the British Empire had been one of the questions down for discussion, but here had been a general feeling that it would have been a great mistake to embark on a scheme of rules, or lay down definitions. "It is an indefinable thing that made the Empire united, potent," Mr. Lloyd George said. "The fact is much more important than written rules. We do not seek to interfere with the internal economy of the dominions, and they do not seek to interfere with ours, but they like to feel that they are part of this amazing organization which is the first thing of its kind the world has seen. We decided, therefore, that it was better not to lay down definitions or frame rules."

On the question of naval defense, the Premier stated that there was a general feeling that it was unfair to leave the whole burden to the mother country. The extent to which each dominion should contribute, or the method of their contribution should be left to them—it was not a matter upon which it would be wise even to suggest.

Japan's Loyalty

On the Pacific problem, especially on the Japanese alliance, there had been considerable discussion. The general feeling was that Japan had faithfully and loyally carried out their obligations during the war. "Without their aid," the Premier continued, "it would have been impossible to guard and carry safely the millions of men from overseas, or to guard the great seas of the Indian Ocean and the Pacific. You could not say to them now, 'You stood by us in trouble, but we do not need you any longer.' The British Empire must behave like a gentleman. But that does not mean that the alliance will be continued against anyone else, and certainly not against the United States of America.

"I do not see," continued Mr. Lloyd George, "why it is impossible to remember your obligations to Japan, preserve your friendship for that great country, and at the same time preserve a spirit of fraternity with the United States of America. If an alliance with Japan could merge into a greater understanding with Japan and the United States of America in all the problems of the Pacific, that would be a great event, and it would be a guarantee for the peace of the world. The problems of humanity may be today in the Atlantic Ocean, yesterday in the German Ocean, and they may pass tomorrow to the Pacific, and the powers that are most greatly concerned in Pacific matters are the United States of America, Japan, and the British Empire."

Problem of Disarmament

Passing to the more general problem of disarmament, the Premier said that nothing would please the dominions more, as well as the mother country, than a settlement that could make them all feel that they were working side by side with the United States of America in a common partnership for the restoration of the peace of the world and the guaranteeing of that peace. He was hopeful that such an understanding would ensue as a result of the forthcoming conference at Washington.

The imperial conference had been full of lessons for the present moment—lessons which he hoped would not be lost sight of. National feeling, national pride, national development were all possible within that great League of Nations, the first great successful league of free nations which the world had known. "It was a great lesson, a great spectacle," the British Prime Minister remarked, "to see those men of many nations, and those men of different civilizations, older civilizations that ours, and in many respects richer than ours, bringing their store, old and new, the old civilization, the old strength, the old wisdom, to constitute the strength of this great new empire that is telling such a tale in the history of the world."

RAPID CHANGES IN BRITISH FARMING

Repeal of Agriculture Act With Labor and Cereal Problems Is Outstanding Feature of Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMWORTH, England — The preliminary official returns, giving details of the acreage farmed and of the live stock maintained in England and Wales in 1921, which have recently been published, are of particular interest in view of the rapid changes which British agriculture is undergoing at the present time. The repeal of the Agriculture Act, with its accompanying problems of labor and cereal farming, and the discussion of matters in connection with the cattle trade, have been the prominent agricultural features of the year. Speaking generally, this year's figures indicate a more satisfactory state of affairs than had been anticipated.

As expected, the outstanding feature of the returns is the increased acreage of land laid down to grass. Most farm crops—with the notable exception of wheat—show a general decrease in acreage. Having regard to the continued high price of labor, however, the percentage increase of grassland is smaller than was anticipated in many quarters. The increase by 103,000 acres in the area under wheat is exceedingly satisfactory; to a large extent, the prospect of the guaranteed price has been responsible for this pleasing return, which, however, is likely to show a considerable diminution next year as a result of the repeal of the Agriculture Act.

Decrease in Oats

In view of the fact that oats, in addition to wheat, were included in the schedule of guaranteed prices, it is somewhat surprising that the area grown this year shows a decrease of 127,000 acres. Some indication, however, of the probable effect of the total cessation of control is provided by the fact that barley—the price of which was in no way guaranteed—shows a drop of over 200,000 acres. Of the other arable crops, with the exception of potatoes and sugar beet, the decrease in the acreage is roughly proportionate to the increase in the grassland area.

The increase of nearly 13,000 acres in land growing potatoes tends to emphasize the fact that farmers are realizing how remunerative this crop may prove when adequately cultivated and fertilized. The sugar beet acreage is more than double that of 1920. In this connection it becomes increasingly evident that this crop may be raised perfectly satisfactorily in Great Britain—the most urgent need being the establishment of sugar-refining factories. In the present depressed state of British commerce, it must be expected that this development will be slow, but there appears to be little doubt that, in the future, the British farmer will find sugar beet cultivation a most profitable branch of his work.

The returns for live stock are distinctly promising. With the exception of cattle (where the decrease is more nominal than real) all classes of farm animals show an increase on the numbers kept in 1920. This fact is of vital importance. It is clear that, with the end of official control, the agriculturist must specialize in those branches of farming which are found to be most economically sound in view of the climatic conditions of Great Britain.

Motor Tractor and Horses

In spite of the wide use of the motor-tractor in cultivation operations, the number of horses kept for agricultural purposes has increased by over 32,000. British cattle show a slight falling off in total numbers but calves and young beasts indicate a marked increase. Last season there was a considerable drop in the number of young cattle, which provides the main cause for the scarcity of two-year cattle for this year. The increase of over 200,000 calves in this year's returns gives every promise of the figures for 1922 showing a considerable advance.

The depleted state of British herds a year ago has been used as an argument in support of the removal of the embargo on the importation of live cattle into Great Britain. The official returns for this year undoubtedly tend to support the opinion of agriculturists, who maintain that the shortage of cattle in Great Britain is merely temporary. Sheep show a marked increase in numbers. In view of the fact that for several years past the flocks have been declining steadily, this year's returns are all the more pleasing. As was generally expected, the number of pigs kept shows a large increase.

OUTLOOK BRIGHT IN AUSTRALIA'S WEST

When Railway Development Comes, "Far West" May Become the Most Flourishing Part of the Commonwealth

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, West Australia—The importance of agriculture to a new country can hardly be exaggerated, and the successful development of this primary industry represents the progress of a community. The war, of course, was a great stimulus to agriculture the world over and even in England, where the movement was more and more a "return to the land."

Western Australia, the least developed and explored of the six states of the Commonwealth, is yet, in extent, the greatest of all, and embraces no less than 624,588,800 acres, compared with the meager area of 32,590,400 acres which comprises England and Wales.

The comparative backwardness of the western state compared with those in the east is explained partially, at any rate, by geographical factors, for until the Transcontinental Railway was opened Western Australia was completely isolated from the rest of the continent except by sea. The railway has made a big difference and the outlook for the west is bright.

The Department of Agriculture is well to the fore in Western Australia in regard to up-to-date development, more specially concerning agricultural education, and an interesting statement in this connection was made recently by the Minister for Agriculture,

In Touch With Farmers

His object, he explained, had been to try to link up the technical officers of the department with the bank inspectors and farmers' associations, so that, in addition to reaching the farmers directly, touch could be secured by other methods. He hoped, too, to reach the farmers' children through the school clubs organized by the Education Department, as well as directly. He went on to state that he had taken a review of the technical officers already in the department, together with the functions which they were filling—and which he desired them to fill.

Consequent upon that he had decided to augment the technical staff by the appointment of three assistant agricultural advisers who would act as assistants to the specialists already in the department. One of those assistants would devote himself entirely to dairy work and would follow up the work which the dairy expert carried out at factories, so that this assistant would visit farmers whom the factory results indicated were in most need of advice and give it to them. The other assistants would devote most of their attention to the northern and southern portions of the southwest division of the State. Directly, and through the Agricultural Bank inspectors, they would be in almost constant touch with the farming community in their respective areas. In accordance with modern practice these men would have received a sound training in the science of agriculture and would be required to specialize in their particular lines. If available, men who had received their training at the local university would be given preference, as it had been decided to correlate the work of the university with that of the department.

Agricultural Cadets

In addition to these advisers it was intended to appoint a number of agricultural cadets in order that thoroughly trained technical officers would be available to meet the development of agriculture in the state and the consequent expansion of the Department of Agriculture. Those cadets would also be available to assist the present technical officers. It was intended that the terms of engagement should be sufficiently liberal to attract the best of our youths for that purpose. They would be selected not only because of academic attainments but because of other personal characteristics which would ensure that they would be the right type for their important mission in life. Because academic attainments were not the only test, country lads would have the same opportunities as city lads. The young men selected would be afforded an opportunity of taking either the degree or the diploma course at the university, but prior to taking that they would be required to do one year's practical work on a farm, orchard, or butter or bacon factory. During that time they would be required to show that they were industrious, energetic, earnest, tactful, and had a taste for their future calling.

"I have decided upon this phase of reorganization," continued Mr. Maley, "because, just as the Education Department requires to ensure that its teachers are trained, so does the Department of Agriculture require to see that its officers, who are to impart the latest knowledge to the agricultural community, have been trained in the natural sciences underlying the practice of agriculture. For example, it is not sufficient that a dairy specialist nowadays should be familiar only with the art of butter making. He must also be up-to-date and able to hold his place with similar officers in other parts of the world, and, to do this, he must have studied the natural sciences underlying his art. Unless steps are taken to ensure that our future officers receive proper training the department can never hope to fill its proper function in the agricultural community. It is anticipated that the savings which will be effected in other directions, particularly the transfer and reduction of the accounts staff, will be such as will enable us to carry out this new and increased departure without great, if any, increase on previous expenditure."

Latent Wealth

The latent wealth in the far northwest of Western Australia, pastoral, agricultural and mineral, is, up to the present, practically untapped, and surveys made by men of the soundest judgment show that the thorough development of this vast, rich area would pay many times over in results for any capital outlay. The lack of any adequate, and in some isolated parts, any system at all of railways is felt more acutely in the northwest than in any territory of the Commonwealth, though the crying need throughout the Continent is for a bold railway policy which would build railways running out into the wilderness. A broad-minded policy like this would result in the vanishing of the wilderness, and the many desert places would yield abundantly under the stimulus of greatly increased railway facilities.

This railway development will come at last in Western Australia, though the capital expenditure, if construction is to be on an adequate scale, is at the present time quite prohibitive. When this development does come, however, it will not be surprising if the "far west" becomes the most flourishing and important of the states, as she is the largest.

NEW ZEALAND AND THE SALMON INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The quinnat salmon have made a record run in some of the southern rivers of New Zealand this year, and the fishery authorites are looking forward to the establishment of a new industry as a result of a successful effort in acclimatization.

The quinnat is the largest, best known and most valuable of the salmon family, and the New Zealand Government determined over 20 years ago to try to establish this fish in the rivers of the Dominion, which contained no fish of the kind. The first batch of eggs was brought here from North America in 1900 and other batches were imported and hatched in the six succeeding years. The swift rivers of the provinces of Canterbury and Otago, running from the snow-topped mountains to the sea, were considered by experts to be suited to the needs of the salmon, and it was soon found that the young fish were growing.

But the real test came when the salmon went to sea. Would the full-grown fish, following the habit of their forbears in American waters, return to the rivers from which they had emerged an ascend to the headwaters?

There were years when it seemed that the experiment had failed and that the salmon were not coming back. But six years after the hatching of the first lot of eggs a small run was reported in the Waitaki River, and since then, although there have been disappointing years, the number of salmon ascending the rivers from January to May has increased.

This year 40-pounders have been caught and even bigger fish have been seen on their journey up to the spawning beds. Observers state that the quinnat have been running thousands strong on some occasions, and the fishery inspectors report that the salmon are appearing in rivers north and south of the points where they were first released. There seems to be no doubt at all that the quinnat is firmly established.

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MIRDITES SEEK TO BE INDEPENDENT

Their Proclamation of Independent Republic Brings Albanian Question Again to the Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia—The proclamation of an independent republic by the Mirdites brings the vexed Albanian question once more to the forefront. The Mirdites, who are Roman Catholic Albanians, have never got on well with their brothers, the Muhammadan Albanians. Formerly, under the Turkish régime, the Mirdites were largely employed by the agents of Austria-Hungary, who made use of them to propagate Austrian influence in the Balkan peninsula. The Empire of the Hapsburgs distributed money lavishly, and founded schools and churches with the result that, when, in 1915, Essad Pasha endeavored to rally all the Albanians to the allied cause, the Mirdites rose in order to forward the success of Austria, and they obstructed the passage through Albania of the retreating Serbian Army.

There is thus a very keen antagonism between the Mirdites and the Muhammadan Albanians. Now the government at Tirana, the Albanian capital, is composed almost exclusively of representatives of the Muhammadan tribes. One of its first acts consisted in enrolling in the Albanian Army some hundreds of officers who had up till then fought in the ranks of Kemal Pasha's army. This fact seems to have exasperated the Mirdites, who were already complaining of being oppressed by the Muhammadans. In any event, the Mirdites have seized on this pretext to proclaim their separation from Albania, a separation which for some time has been the wish of the majority.

Jugo-Slav Sympathy

The Jugo-Slavs naturally sympathize with the Mirdites. One party of opinion in the Serbo-Croat-Slovene kingdom even called for intervention in their favor, but the other party, the most numerous, taking into account the disastrous effect of similar intervention on the relations between Jugo-Slavia and Italy, the protector of the government of Tirana, opposed any imprudent action, and the government at Belgrade had the wisdom to proclaim its neutrality and to order the disarmament of the Albanian bands which attempted to pass into Jugo-Slavia.

Under these circumstances the Mirdite revolt could not succeed, and the Mirdite Republic has been nipped in the bud. The Muhammadan troops of the government of Tirana have entered Orosi, the projected capital of the new state, without meeting any resistance, and following on that, have occupied all the territory.

The Supreme Council of the League of Nations, as is well known, is faced with the Albanian question. Italy demands that the Allies make a decision on the subject of the Albanian State, the existence of which is not yet recognized, although a regular government is in force at Tirana with which the powers maintain relations.

In the course of a speech given in the Italian Senate, the Marquess della Torretta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared on the subject of Albania: "Italy is most interested in the condition of the neighboring country, and should be on the watch that her initiative in favor of the independence of Albania does not resolve to the advantage of others and to the detriment of the liberty of the Albanians and of the vital and strategic interests of the Italians."

Powers Interested

The two other powers who are interested directly in the condition of Albania are the two adjacent ones of Greece, which covets the southern districts, and Jugo-Slavia, who will willingly adjudge to herself the northern districts. Italy will not allow rival countries to occupy territory which, to some extent, dominates the entrance of the Adriatic, the key of which she wishes to reserve for herself. Besides she only evacuated Valona on condition that Albania should become an independent state, of which, it was well understood, she would guide and uphold its feeble and inexperienced youth.

The proclamation of an independent Republic of the Mirdites was of a nature to counteract this plan, because this republic would in fact pass under the control of the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. But the Mirdites do not seem to have given up the idea of tempting fortune again. The irritation in their ranks is deep and they are only awaiting an auspicious occasion to conquer and to definitely proclaim their independence. Therein, probably, lies the chief reason why Italy insists that the Supreme Council should make a decision without delay on the subject of Albania.

EFFECTS OF DELAY IN SILESIAN QUESTION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland—The council of ministers has decided to send a note to the allied powers pointing out the enormous and irredeemable harm which will arise from the renewed delay in the solution of the Upper Silesian question by relegating it to the decision of the League of Nations. It is felt that this procedure unnecessarily prolongs the present state of uncertainty which is so insupportable for the Upper Silesian people and makes a settlement of conditions in the State well nigh impossible.

In Upper Silesia itself the news of the postponement of the decision of the Supreme Council has caused considerable dissatisfaction and indignation as well among the Polish as the German population. The people are unnerved and exhausted by the two years' plebiscite struggle and desire to know finally what is to be their fate, in order to return to normal conditions of work. The people feel that the League of Nations will not express a united opinion and that the result of the discussions may be a submittal of the country to the administration of the League of Nations.

The Polish inhabitants are the more uneasy, as at every postponement it is the Germans only who profit in reality, administering the country and taking advantage of its treasures. The officials, all of whom come from Germany and are hostile to the Poles, still remain at their posts and continue their Germanophile policy.

From Bytom (Beuthen) news has arrived that the Germans are preparing an insurrection, that the Orgesch are fully prepared and at any moment an attack on the Poles is expected. Apparently they are only waiting for a decision to fall disadvantageous to the Germans, in which case an outbreak would, it is expected, immediately take place.

LARGE NUMBER ENROLLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

VERMILION, South Dakota — The University of South Dakota opened with an increase of 10 per cent in attendance over last year. For the first time in the history of the university the year's total will exceed 1000, the enrollment being figured December 1 each year.

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V Handkerchiefs

Our buyer bought these Handkerchiefs at attractive prices. Consequently our sale prices are exceedingly advantageous. It's not too early to think of Holiday gift giving.

VI Bed Clothing

Plans for this great Sale of Blankets, Puffs and Bed Spreads were made when raw materials were at their lowest figures in years. We invite our customers to benefit by this exceptional offering.

VII Housefurnishings

Practical, useful, everyday Household Needs of the most durable and reliable kind at less than usual cost; an opportunity that no woman can well afford to pass by. Included are china, glassware, kitchen utilities and lamps.

These sales feature merchandise that is what the season demands, and in every way measuring up to the typical high standard of Jordan Marsh Company quality. When such goods may be obtained at exceptional price savings it should mean liberal buying.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Miss Hannah More

In these days, when every little girl must go to school and every big girl hopes to go to college, it is strange to think of the days not more than 200 years ago when education was not considered necessary for English girls—some of the girls and women could not even read and others could not do more than read and write as a general rule.

Fortunately there were some English ladies in those times who loved learning and refused to be ignorant and one of the best known of these was Miss Hannah More.

Hannah's father was head master of a boys' school near Bristol—a scholarly gentleman who had very little money to spend on his family. He had no sons, but he seems to have been very happy with his five gay and clever little daughters. Books were scarce 200 years ago. Mr. More used to teach his girls history by word of mouth and translate the great Greek and Latin poems for them into English or even recite them in Greek or Latin.

Little Hannah, who was one of the youngest of this lovely group of children and could read when she was three, was soon eager to learn Latin herself and also mathematics; and in this she was encouraged by her mother, who wanted her girls to have all the education that she had never had. Mr. More was at first proud and glad to teach Hannah but when he found she got on so much faster than the boys at his school he became alarmed that she might grow up a learned woman and then no one would like her—so he stopped the Latin lessons.

As there were no poetry and story books for these children to enjoy, they wrote their own verses and tales, reciting them to their friends. Hannah at first recited her eldest sister's verses but was very soon told to "go and think out something for yourself and don't take my verses," and from then began the love for thinking and writing that later made her famous. Patty, her younger sister and always her companion, used to gather up all the fragments of paper she could find in the house and the great wish of this pair of tiny girls was to possess a whole quire of paper for themselves.

When Hannah was 10 her three elder sisters, Mary, Sally and Betty, left home and started a girls' school—Sally tells the tale of this enterprise. "We were born with more desire than guineas. As years increased our appetites, the cupboard at home grew too small to gratify them; and with a bottle of water, a bed, and a blanket, we set out to seek our fortunes." Hannah and Patty went as pupils to this school where reading, elocution, French, Italian and sewing were the subjects taught. But perhaps Hannah learnt most from the books which she found in the school—she could now get to know Milton and Shakespeare and could try to write like the men who were then writing for the first English magazine, The Spectator. Her first play, "The Search After Happiness," was not only acted by her own schoolfellows but in many other schools for years to come.

After school days a friend who admired Hannah greatly set aside a private income for her so that she was free to give up teaching at the school and follow her ambitions.

Just as a boy is glad to set out and see the world, so Hannah felt she wanted at least to go as far as London and get to know the men she heard of who were writing and publishing books up there. It was not then the custom for young ladies to leave home alone but Hannah was never bound by customs: what was right and good to do she was ready to do even if no one else had ever done it before. So she and Patty drove away to London in a chaise. In the London world at the end of the eighteenth century there were many kinds of amusement, people were careless and frivolous and selfish, but Hannah and Patty soon found the very friends they were looking for.

There were "The Wits," a society of men whose names are still familiar, such as Goldsmith, Samuel Johnson, Boswell, Edmund Burke, David Garrick, Sir Joshua Reynolds; and then there was the "Bas Bleu," (Blue Stocking), a society of ladies which took its name—a name often made fun of—from the blue stockings a gentleman wore who often lectured to the ladies. The members of the Bas Bleu were not such well-known celebrities but they were ladies who by example were helping all women to become educated and who, while bearing the reproach of "blue stocking," were proving that a woman could write a book about Shakespeare or could know nine languages or could translate Epictetus from the Greek and yet be good and charming and gay.

Miss Frances Reynolds, sister of Sir Joshua, had a delightful house where the Wits and the Bas Bleu met together and there Hannah More and her sisters were introduced to all these great people. The sisters, being so young and pretty, so cultivated and witty and so full of enthusiasm, were made much of and had the gayest of times.

Among Hannah's greatest friends were David Garrick and his wife. Hannah said of herself after her visit to London that every one had been so flattering she must try and see if she were really clever enough to write a poem to be published by Goldsmith's publisher. So she wrote a ballad called "Sir Eldred of the Bower" and a play called "Percy," which David Garrick produced and which had a triumphant success.

But through all her gayety and success she kept up her old habits of religious study—reading the Bible thoroughly and trying to know and understand it—and in time her own writings became serious.

Though Miss More was such a favorite, and though she was so amusing and the best companion possible, yet she did not approve of the manners and customs of those days; sometimes she spoke out, but thinking that she too often remained silent she wrote a book called "Thoughts on the Importance of the Manners of the Great and General Society," and in this book she makes many protests against the prevailing customs of the time.

Brilliant as Hannah More was as a writer, she was still more wonderful as a reformer, but the story of what she did to help the people living in the villages near her own home must be shortly told. In that district there were many villages where the people were poor, and perfectly ignorant; the clergy either could not or would not help at all. Hannah and Patty decided to start schools in as many villages as possible to teach religion and reading to the children. The schools they started then led the way for the Sunday schools that have flourished ever since. They themselves had to open each school, to train the teachers and to persuade the parents to send their children, and for many years they rode their horses every Sunday during the summer and autumn over the rough country roads inspecting school after school, but able to rejoice over the visible improvement in the villages.

Then when the young people in the villages had been taught to read, there was nothing for them to read that was easy to understand and cheap to buy, so the Sisters More agreed among themselves to produce three small books, called tracts, every month—stories, ballads and religious readings, and to sell them very cheaply. The best of these ballads was written by Hannah and called "Turn the Carpet." In one year two millions of these stories were sold!

A Little Brown Duck

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

One day I saw a little brown duck
sailing
On the river; at the spot where the
railing
Is by the willow tree
And I'm sure that I could see
A downy little duckling on her back
And—"Quack!" said the brown duck—
"Quack!"

I told her that I had a dress of blue,
Like the summer sky, and would she
like one, too;
If she had a choice to make
What color would she take
From a box that really seemed to hold
a stack?
Well—"Black!" said the brown duck—
"Black!"

I told her that I had a brother Fred,
And that his curly hair was very red.
Oh! and would she please tell me
What the baby's name might be
Who so coolly was riding on her back.
Why—"Jack!" said the brown duck—
"Jack!"

I told her I had lately learned to sew,
Though the stitches very wobbly
seemed to go,
I asked if she would tell
If she'd rather tuck or fell;
(She gave the water with her tail a
whack.)
Oh, "Tack!" said the brown duck—
"Tack!"

Sasso

This is not a story about a person, or about an animal, or even about an insect: it is a story about a village. The name of the village was Sasso, and we found it one morning perched on a rocky hilltop, far above us in the sun. We looked up, and it looked down, blinking window eyes at us, and

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Antonio's Aunt

we saw it was only half awake because, in some of the houses, the green shutters were closed.

"Buon' giorno," it seemed to say. "You folk are up very early this morning."

So we said we would wait, and sat down beside the mule path, on the rocks where thyme and rosemary were growing wild. People passed us as we sat there, funny country people coming down from Sasso to the town beside the sea. Antonio came, barelegged, astride a donkey, with a basket of oranges on his arm; and then Antonio's mother with another big basket on her head. She was smart because it was market day, and she wore a bright silk handkerchief over her dark hair.

"Buon' giorno," they cried as they passed us sitting on the rocks.

"Buon' giorno," we answered, and then we saw the little village beckoning to us from the hilltop, so we went on up the path.

"Well," we said, as we stepped into the shady little street, "we have come, but you don't look very wide awake yet."

"Not from the outside, perhaps," perhaps Sasso would like to have answered. "But walk round and have a look at me and you will see. Why, in the Lia Giordino Bruno they are hanging the bedclothes out of the top windows already, and that is a sure sign that work has begun. Yes, this is the Lia Giordino Bruno, my chief street."

Such a funny little street it was, too. So narrow that no carts but only mules, could go up it; so steep that it seemed almost like a staircase; and so dark and cool that it seemed as though we had got into the cellar by mistake.

Up we went till we came to the Piazza Garibaldi outside the "chiesa," and there were men weaving baskets from twigs they had cut from the hillside.

"There is Antonio's father," said Sasso; "he is weaving baskets to take to market in the town. And there is Antonio's aunt."

We looked, and there she was, to be sure, with a basket on her head. Inside the basket was a tin bucket, and a jug, and a bundle of washing, and some pine cones for the fire; in one arm she carried a bundle of artichokes and in the other she carried a baby. We decided that she had been out shopping. Now Antonio's aunt seemed to do all that quite easily, but I should not try if I were you, unless you had always lived in a rock-village in Italy, as she had.

When we had passed Antonio's aunt we went on and found all sorts of queer things. We found that in Sasso people keep the goats in their houses downstairs, and their chickens, too; though I think the hens sometimes get into the bedrooms by mistake, for we heard one clucking loudly in one of the top rooms in Antonio's house. Of course it may have been a mistake, because, as you remember, Antonio's mother had gone to market in her bright silk handkerchief, and Antonio's father was weaving baskets on the piazza, so there was no one to look after anything that day.

And then we found the queerest thing of all. It was just after midday and very hot, when the men on the piazza left their baskets, and Antonio's aunt left her bundles, all except the baby and the artichokes, and they went into their houses and shut the shutters, and I believe that when they had had some dinner (they call it "colaziono" there), they all went to sleep.

Anyway, we were the only people left in the Lia Gibrdino Bruno, and as it was hot, we went out to eat our sandwiches in the shade of the olive trees. From there we looked up at Sasso, and what do you think, at one o'clock, in the middle of the day, all its window eyes were shut and it was fast asleep.

Cactus Fences

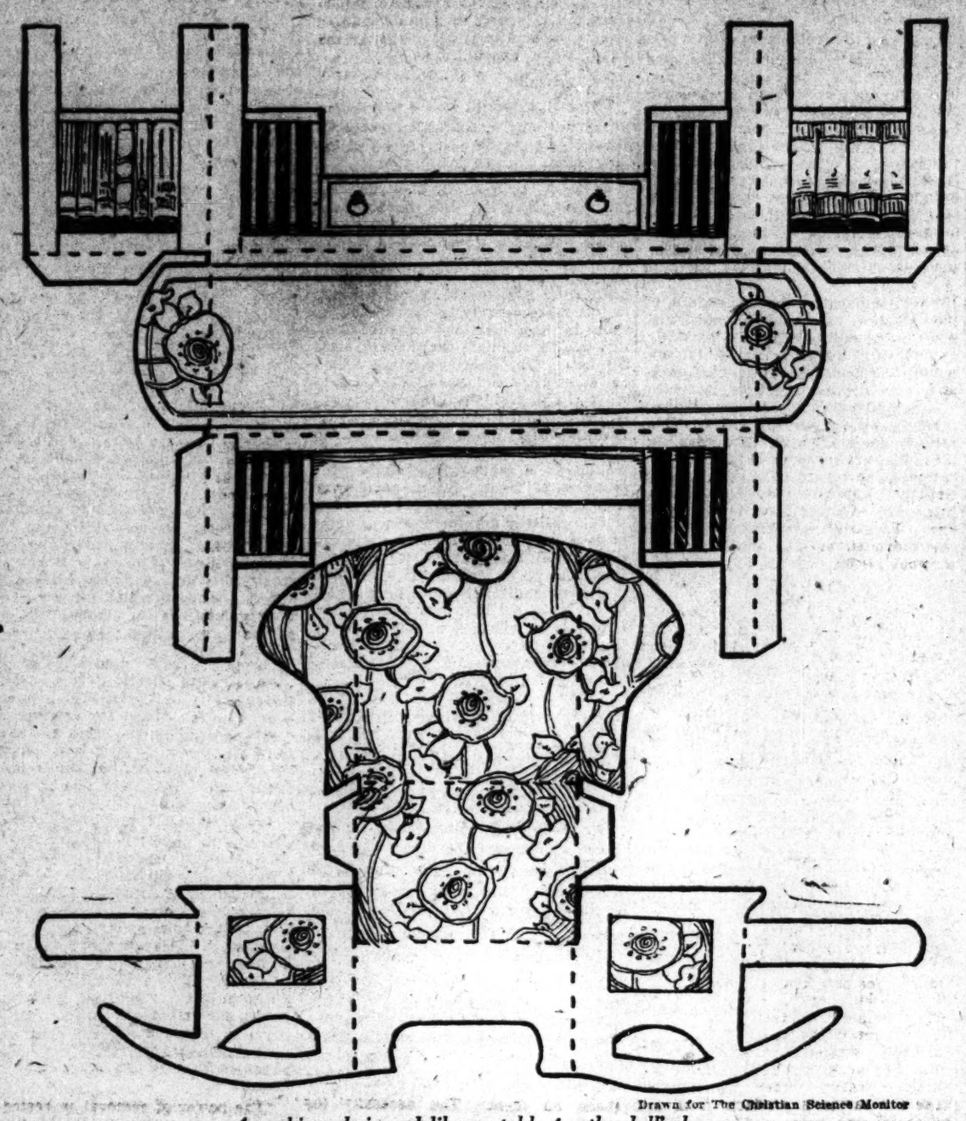
Have you ever seen the cactus fences in Mexico? The cactus there grows to a great height. One of them, the organ cactus, has a single straight stem, made up of parts, six-sided, several feet long, joined so as to make a trunk. The joints can hardly be seen at all. Some of the larger stems are six inches in diameter. The Mexicans plant these cactus plants side by side so as to form long and strong living fences.

The Moon Journey

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The sky is a steep, long stairway
For the little moon to climb;
It travels slowly, sturdily up,
All of the evening time.

Sometime I mean to lie awake
Until the moon is high,
To watch it sliding swiftly down,
Down the morning sky.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A rocking chair and library table for the doll's house

For the Doll's House

Here is a rocking chair that really will rock and a handsome library table that should delight any little doll. The table runner has appliqued motifs on that match the gay chintz rocker, so if you paint them be sure to make them match in color. Don't get on too much paint—perhaps just leave the background plain, because backgrounds should never be very intense. Bright, colorful designs show up much better against soft, dull, background colors.

Before cutting, paste on to brown paper and press dry. Score all dotted lines before bending. Hold the pasted flaps till dry.

Belinda's Party

Belinda, the doll, was sitting on the lawn one fine afternoon when Mistress Mouse came past and stopped to have a little chat with her.

"You're a very busy person, Mistress Mouse," said Belinda to that little lady. "Where are you off to now?"

"Oh, I'm just going home to have a nap, Miss Belinda," she said.

"A nap," cried Belinda, "on this beautiful afternoon?" and she opened her blue eyes very wide and stared at Mistress Mouse.

Mistress Mouse's black eyes twinkled. "Oh, I am going to be up and running about all tonight, you know," she replied.

"Going to be running about all tonight? Why, how dull to run about in the garden in the dark with nobody to talk to," cried Belinda, staring harder than ever, for she always liked plenty of company herself.

"Nobody to talk to, oh, you don't know what the garden is like at night," answered Mistress Mouse. "Why, I believe there are even more people in it than in the daytime. As for its being dark, you should see the moon. Oh, no, it's very far from being dull, Miss Belinda." And as Belinda only stared at her she went on. "I am giving a little party tonight as a matter of fact; why don't you come, too. Then you can meet all these folk and see for yourself how gay we are."

Belinda nearly fell over with eagerness at this invitation. "A party, how delightful. Dear Mistress Mouse, how kind of you to ask me. I shall most certainly come." And that was all she had time to say, for Antonia came and picked her up and sat her down on the flower bed beside a hollyhock.

She sat there for a long time, staring straight before her, and wondering how she could ever get to Mistress Mouse's party.

"If only I could hide, so that they could not take me in tonight," she said to herself, and then she had a brilliant plan. She fell down quite flat so that a big leaf covered her right from her yellow hair to her little blue shoes.

Belinda, the doll, lay very still under the big hollyhock leaf, for she could hear Nurse and Antonia walking up and down the path outside looking for her, and every now and then they would stop right in front of her and Antonia would say:

"I know I left her just here 'cause I can remember. I can't think where she's gone to." And Belinda would smile and smile to herself and never move an inch. At last Nurse said, "You must come in now and we'll look for her tomorrow morning. It will be perfectly all right, because it's going to be such a warm night, and it isn't going to rain. Come along."

So when the footsteps on the gravel path had quite died away Belinda sat up with a jerk, and because she was feeling very pleased with herself she went on smiling all over her white and pink face. "Now," she said to herself, "I am all ready for the party."

But she had a very long time to wait before it even began to get dark, but finally Mistress Mouse came hurrying across the lawn.

"Ah, there you are," she cried, setting down the little basket she was carrying. "The moon will be up in an hour, and Messenger Moth has just gone off to deliver my invitations. Now you shall help me to get things ready." And they set to work. Mistress Mouse gnawed off the hollyhock leaf and they spread it on the ground for a table. She brought three green peas from her own larder, and some tiny windfall apples from the orchard; there were brightly colored beans for pudding, and plenty of dandelion clocks for dessert; and when Belinda had spread it out, with a honeysuckle flower full of honey for each guest, it looked a splendid feast.

Then the moon came up and shone above the elm trees and the guests began to arrive. First came Obadiah Beetle bustling along, busy and talkative as usual, and looking very smart in his shiny black coat.

"Pleased to meet you," he said when he saw Belinda.

Then came the glowworms, a whole family of them; they were polite little people who brought their lamps with them on their tails. After them came Brown Owl, who was very wise; and Barnabas Bat, who was a distant cousin of Mistress Mouse.

"No, I thank you," he said in a high squeaky voice when Belinda offered him a seat, "I never sit down, I prefer hanging." So he hung by his toes upside down above her head, and she passed his supper up to him. And last of all came Slowman Snail, very late as usual, but everybody forgave him because he had to carry his house on his back wherever he went.

Such a gay party they were, and Belinda enjoyed herself immensely; she found it a little difficult to eat dandelion clocks, but the colored bean pudding was delicious and so was the honeysuckle juice.

When the village clock struck 12, the guests departed for their various homes, and Belinda lay down beside the hollyhock and went to sleep.

Antonia found her there when she went into the garden next morning. "Dear Belinda," she said, "have you been very dull?"

Belinda only smiled.

Rain in the Garden

"Do you think it will rain today?" said the purple sweet pea, opening her eye as the first sunbeam slipped into the garden.

"Ask the swallows," said her salmon-pink sister as she swayed on her stem to shake off the dew.

It was easy enough to ask the swallows for they lived in the garden in what looked like a little barrel stuck on the end of a pole, but was really a bird house, an apartment house indeed, with eight homes and each one with its own front door, and I ask you now, could anyone wish for more comfortable quarters than that?

"It will rain," twittered the swallows, "before the church clock strikes 12." And they were right.

The wind "got up." Whether he'd been asleep or just having his breakfast, I don't know, but he "got up." He did more, he filled the sky with puffy white clouds, till it looked as though somebody's nice white washing had got loose from the line and floated up to the sky. Then gray clouds joined the white ones.

"Those swallows knew what they were talking about," said the purple sweet pea, bending back to look up at a dark cloud with raggedy edges, just above her head. They did. Plop! the first drop of rain fell on a nasturtium's umbrella.

Pitter patter, pitter patter, rain drops hit the rhubarb leaves and rolled off them like great glass beads.

Pitter pat, pitter pat, rain drops fell in the tiger lily's cup and even dripped on to the fat toad's nose as he sat hunched up in the lavender bushes.

Soft silvery rain fell everywhere and every one in the garden enjoyed it and every one was wet, all except the swallows who went into their barrel—I mean their house—and Tinker Bell, the cat, who put his tail between his legs and ran for the house as fast as he could go.

At last it was over and the sun shone again wherever he could find a hole in the gray clouds to shine through.

"Its too wet to get flowers for the vases," said Peggy's mother looking out at the garden.

"Let me go," said Peggy; and just three minutes later she ran out in bathing suit and bare feet.

Sweet peas! they smelt so fresh, and every time she pulled one little showers spattered down on her bare toes; but Peggy loved the rain just as much as the flowers and the big toad did and much more, ever so much more, than Tinker Bell did.

Ft. William and the Falls

It was too dark to see much of Ft. William when we arrived last night. We only caught sight of shadowy fortress-like buildings looming up along the lake shore. If we hadn't been sure we were in western Canada we might have imagined these were strongholds built hundreds of years ago for the inhabitants.

The shadowy buildings are solid as can be in this morning's sunlight, and funnily enough they really are strongholds; strongholds built yesterday to receive the friend who comes hurrying to them across the prairies. They are grain elevators, and the friend who fills them to overflowing is—wheat. In August, September, and October freight train after freight train rolls in from the west, each car heavy with grain, and the giant elevators open their arms to it all and hold it safe till the boats come to claim it. Why boats, do you ask? Well, you know very well it is much cheaper to send freight by water than by land, and you know, too, what excellent trade ways the Great Lakes make—haven't you drawn maps of them by the score? So that settles that.

Come along! Ft. William and its gray elevators are nice enough, but we're off to explore the country. There are farms around the city now, but Long Tom, who's to drive us, will tell you he remembers well enough when it was nothing but bush, and Ft. William itself was little more than a village. Things don't stand still in the west though, and now we can spin along at a good rate over roads like these, so let's spin, because—well—you see that jolly river down there on our left? We follow it back out of the city for some way and then comes a thing worth seeing.

Meanwhile turn round and look at Mt. McKay standing guard over Ft. William. If only we had time to climb it there would be a grand view out over Lake Superior. There's the Sleeping Giant too—that point of land running out into the lake; you can see his head, and his arms folded across his breast. It really is like a giant, isn't it?

Long Tom's stopping the car. We get out here and go along that path. No need now to tell you what we've come to see; you must have heard the roar of the water a mile back along the road—there you are—the famous Kakabeka falls.

It's a wonderful thing to see a great river suddenly drop 100 feet or more over a wall of solid rock. We can only stand silent and watch . . .; the brown water pours steadily down over the edge. You see it drop through empty space till at last it crashes on to the bowlders below and, breaking into masses of white foam, rushes tempestuously on. The spray rises up between the narrow walls of rock like steam from a mammoth caldron, and if we cross the bridge and go round to windward it will wet us like rain.

"Let's follow this path along the bank and look down at the river." That's what you say to the others, shouting and pointing, for you have to bellow if you are to be heard above the water's steady roar. The river races on, shaking itself out, smoothing away the foam and getting back into its old ways. Before it slips out of sight round that hill it is as demure as though it couldn't say boo to a goose and had never heard of Kakabeka.

Hullo! there's Long Tom looking at his watch for the third time. We shall have to go back.

The Game of Birds

One of the most delightful games in the world for children or grown-ups is the game of birds. To play it correctly you should have binoculars or a telescope, a bird guide-book and an alert eye. Almost any place is suitable, although a city is not as good as a wood, or a bare field as a river shore. The object is to see who can find and identify the most birds on a trip. There, does that sound pretty simple and tame? Try it. You will soon find that it will call for all your attention, patience and skill, unless you want to be beaten. The lad who returns from an outing with only three birds on his list, namely crows, robins and English sparrows, likely has been walking with his eyes on the ground. Let me tell of one bird-hunting expedition.

It was a sunny day in early September. We put some supper in the motor car, picked up a couple of friends who are just about as enthusiastic over all outdoors as we are and sped out beyond the city. At this time of year in Canada, many of the birds have scattered to hidden haunts or else started for warmer climes and we were not expecting much of a "bag." And yet, before we had gained the open country we had discovered a whole flock of beautiful black and yellow birds feeding upon thistle seed and chicory in a vacant lot. We stopped the car and watched them. They seemed very interested over their dinner, twittering and tcheering shrilly and changing their places with billowy swoops.

"Goldfinches," announced Maud.

"Or call them thistlebirds or wild canaries," said Uric, and every one put the name down without hesitation.

A mile further out three big black crows dropped into a newly-plowed field near the road and called back and forth with very harsh voices. That started an interesting conversation on the habits of American crows and English ravens and jackdaws, and what amusing pets they make, and if some one hadn't kept his eye open we would have missed a tall brown bird standing as straight as a sentinel in a patch of swamp. As soon as it saw that it was discovered it flapped its wings and sailed away over the bullrushes.

"Now, what on earth is that?" exclaimed Lilac, adjusting the glasses as fast as she could.

"A bittern, or marsh hen," said Jack. "It's a kind of small heron—long legs, long neck—and it feeds always in grass or reed-grown marshes like this, never out in the open."

"Well, that is a find," and Maud again pulled out her notebook and pencil.

Soon afterward we saw a convenient place to park the car, and crossing a field and clambering over a couple of fences entered a thickly wooded bluff beside the river. Here we moved singly and very quietly, stopping often to look and listen. Suddenly I was rewarded by hearing a rustling and seeing a little bundle of gray and white feathers hanging upside-down from a twig. As it came up I could see a black cap and throat and white cheeks. "Ah, a chickadee," I told myself; "I have one on the others now"; but just then the little bird sings out at the top of its voice, "Chick-a-dee-dee-dee!" and the others came running to see my find.

After an hour we came together for supper and compared notes. Maud had seen a yellowish and olive-green bird which, after consulting the guide-book, she pronounced a warbling vireo, and was quite sure she had seen a wren. Jack had crept close up to a song-sparrow, said he knew it by the streaked breast, and saw a hawk go over, but he did not know what kind, not having the glasses. Lilac had gone down along the shore and been very successful with the water birds. A pair of huge blue herons were startled feeding knee-deep in a cove; a dozen birds, like large sandpipers, only instead of being speckled they were white-breasted and had a double band around their breasts, flew past her, piping "killdee-killdee-killdee" (the book told her they were killdeer plover, the largest of the ringnecked plover); and she had spied a herring gull in mid-river, its breast white as snow, its wing-tips black as ink. Uric had watched a downy woodpecker, with its vivid black and white markings, while I had seen a hairy woodpecker, which is almost the same thing, only three inches larger. Altogether it was a most successful "hunt" for the time of year, 13 different kinds of birds having been seen and identified by the party. After a careful counting Lilac was dubbed the winner, having most birds to her credit. But Lilac was not quite satisfied.

"I do wish we had seen a loon," she said.

And at that moment, just as though the big handsome duck had heard her wish, a long quavering laugh stole over the river. We all laughed heartily and Uric trained the glasses on the river.

"Two of them. I can see the sun shining on their white throatbands," he explained.

After every one had taken a squint we packed up and went back to "Penelope," our car, and so for home, feeling a little wiser and happier for an afternoon in the country and a jolly game of birds.

Mr. Apple

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Apple, do come down
And stay with folks upon the ground.
You've stayed a long time
In the tree—
At least, that's how it seems to me.

LABOR IS BLAMED FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

Senator Nelson, in Attacking the Unions, Declares Continuance of War Wages Hinders Resumption of Business Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Sensational charges against Labor unions as retarding the return of industry to normal by refusal to allow wages to follow normal processes of deflation were made on the floor of the Senate by Knute Nelson (R.), Senator from Minnesota, on Saturday. The serious unemployment situation with which the country is now trying to grapple through the proposals coming from the conference on unemployment is, in the last analysis, caused by the unreasonable demands of organized Labor for the same wage prevailing during the period of inflation, asserted Senator Nelson.

Stagnation of the building trades, he said, was the result of laborers demanding high prices for their services. The high freight rates paralyzing industry cannot be lowered until operatives cease to demand that wages be kept up to war-time conditions, and lowered prices with increased demand must remain a vain hope until Labor leaders come to see the necessity of accepting wage agreements in conformity with what is happening in other lines of business. This was the gist of Senator Nelson's denunciation of Labor unions as the most responsible factor in the unemployment crisis.

Conference Considers Matter

The question of reducing wages as a means to cutting prices, as advocated by the Minnesota Senator, is one which will probably be taken up by the conference on unemployment when it reconvenes October 10 to consider ways of rendering the recommendations adopted at last Friday's session effective and of formulating a permanent policy. Meanwhile it is receiving the serious consideration of Labor leaders here. The possibility of any agreement on the proposal is being questioned, however, by Senator Nelson and others acquainted with the firm stand taken so far against any system of wage cutting as a means of speeding up industry. The remedy, as has been stated unequivocally by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, must be found elsewhere. If, however, Labor leaders can be convinced that there will be no appreciable hiatus between wage cutting and the lowering of prices, it is believed that such proposals, advanced by employers, may at least receive a hearing. Any appeal for official sanction by Labor to such a policy will therefore probably be made on this basis. According to Senator Nelson, the recovery of industry rests upon the ability of Labor leaders to see the necessity for wage cuts and to see that they will not necessarily mean a decrease in real wages for the worker, provided that prices of the commodities he has to buy are also reduced.

Stagnation in the building industry is due, Senator Nelson declared, to the impossibility of engaging in any extensive building operations "while union Labor insists on war-time wages."

Cause of High Rates

"If the men engaged in the building trades, the carpenters, the bricklayers, the masons and the plasterers, would come down to reasonable and fair wages we should see the greatest building boom that has ever been experienced in this country and there would not be an idle mechanic in the building trades today," he said. "Where, however, bricklayers, masons and other artisans are asking for $1 to $1.50 per hour, although in many instances they refuse to do the maximum work they ought to do, they are retarding building in this country."

Senator Nelson advised employees in the building trades to come down to $4 or $5 a day instead of charging $10 to $15.

"There would not be many idle men in this country today," he continued, "if union Labor would come down to a reasonable figure in conformity with what is occurring in other lines of business and in other directions; and until we reach a lower level of prices in connection with union Labor, until we get more effective service, it is hopeless to expect to see a complete and fair revival of the industries and the prosperity of this country."

The railroads, which have been blamed for keeping up high rates, cannot lower them while the present wage scale is in effect, according to Senator Nelson's allegations. He criticised severely the railway employees who recently threatened to strike rather than accept lower wages, as "trying to take the whole country by the throat."

CUT PLANNED IN MEXICAN ARMY COST

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Efforts of the Mexican Government to reduce its army and decrease war expenditures were referred to Saturday by President Obregon at a dinner given in honor of foreign delegates to the Mexican centennial, which was held here last week. The President referred to these efforts as an evidence of the government's desire to "collaborate in the new organization of the world in conformity with her own duties and aspirations."

"Mexico intends constantly to raise the moral and mental status of her people," President Obregon continued, "and she has shown this unmistakably, although modestly, by discharging regiments and battalions, by increasing her appropriations for public instruction, and by preparing teachers and opening new schools. In that noble work the efforts of Mexico will not be confined to the limits of her own territory, but she will go forth efficently to work in near-by countries which may be found in less favorable condition, and which may be lieve, as Mexico does, that the spiritual factors are those that give real strength to nations and render human well-being a possibility."

PRESIDENT TO AID PROSPERITY PLAN

Appeal Will Be Issued Calling on State and City Officials to Lessen Unemployment—Conference Program Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Harding will issue, early this week, an appeal to governors, mayors and leading representatives of Labor and Capital to unite in a determined effort to carry out the emergency recommendations of the conference on unemployment. State and city authorities will be informed that the President and the entire country look to them to "lead the uphill march" from the slough of depression to the higher planes of prosperity.

The recommendation of the conference calling upon each community to organize immediately a local emergency board, will be reviewed by the President. The duties of the local emergency board are to be to establish free employment agencies; to take stock regularly of the number of unemployed; to coordinate and direct all charitable and relief work; to speed up public works to the fullest extent compatible with the public need, and to eliminate building combinations.

Labor and Capital Agree

Men as far apart in most of their views as Joseph H. Defrees, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, have already announced that they are prepared to give active support to such an emergency program.

Mr. Defrees urges that the business men of the country stand behind the plan of organizing local emergency committees under the direction of the mayors of communities, placing the machinery of business organizations at their service. Every town, said Dr. Defrees, has a responsibility to the nation to organize to meet this question immediately, and the nation can only bring its help to bear when the cities and the states are organized so as to make their help effective.

"Business," he asserted, "has a very great responsibility in the situation. It furnishes employment. Business men in the communities should take the lead in cooperating with the mayors in creation of the emergency committees and in working out constructive community programs for relieving unemployed in their vicinities.

"The situation cannot be met without proper organization. It is primarily a community problem. The local business man, through his business organization and individually, should make every effort to meet the situation in his city. The existing unemployment presents a real problem which must have immediate attention."

Mr. Gompers Enlists

Mr. Gompers declared: "The American Labor movement will give its whole-hearted support to the program for unemployment relief adopted by the President's conference on unemployment. The program offers the opportunity to bring relief to the unemployed through the cooperative action of all of the agencies and institutions in each community.

"I am confident that the trade union movement in each community will join energetically in the effort to assist in the task of providing work for the thousands who are idle.

"Labor will indorse every constructive feature of the report which the unemployment conference has adopted. That the conference realized fully the necessity for enlisting all helpful agencies in providing relief is evidenced by the recommendation 'that employees and employers cooperate in putting these recommendations into effect.'

"It is to be hoped that all communities will immediately take steps to cope with the problem in accordance with the suggestions laid down in the report of the conference.

"Beyond question America can solve the problem of unemployment if it undertakes the work in earnest. If mayors, communities, employers, manufacturers, dealers of all kinds, and our people generally, will undertake to put into effect the conference recommendations with the same earnest spirit in which they were formulated and adopted, it seems certain that a tremendous impetus will be given toward eliminating the great and pressing problem of the unemployed."

FARMER INFLUENCE NOT IMMODERATE

Kansas Senator, While Insisting That Legislative Program Shall Be Pushed, Denies It Is Contrary to Public Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The strength and activity of the farmer bloc in Congress has given rise in some quarters to apprehension that it might be as much of a menace to plain, unorganized citizens as are trusts and lobbies representing some other interests.

Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, while asserting that the farmer bloc will continue to urge its program of farm legislation, denies that the farmers of the country can organize in any way which will prove detrimental to the general interest. A meeting of the bloc is to be called by W. S. Kenyon, (R.), Senator from Iowa, to consider the best means of pushing the following farm measures which are before Congress:

1. The cooperative marketing bill, which has been passed by the House and reported to the Senate.
2. Provision for the appointment of a representative of agricultural interests on the Federal Reserve Board.
3. A rural credits bill, so that farmers can obtain long term credits. Senator Capper has prepared such a bill.
4. The "truth in fabric" bill, to stop the enormous sale of shoddy clothing at wool prices.

Demand for Rate Cut

Members of the bloc in the congressional vacation found a big demand for a reduction of freight rates. The transportation taxes in the revenue bill will be attacked as one step to this end. The railroad debt funding bill is expected to open up the whole question of freight rates.

Mr. Capper says, in discussing the obstacle of high freight rates, that it is driving tonnage to truck and barge lines and is a shortsighted policy.

Explaining why the farmers cannot organize a trust, Mr. Capper says:

"In the Volstead-Capper bill, as passed by the House, the farmers of the United States are not asking for class legislation, but for a chance to exist and do business in an organized world of business. Unless they get this chance both they and the national welfare will suffer. Farming is the only business in this country that buys at retail and sells at wholesale; that pays whatever is asked when it buys and accepts whatever is offered when it sells. Other organizations take the farmer's products from him at their own price and then obtain for them the highest possible price the public can be made to pay.

"The farmers of America can never perfect an oppressive monopoly. A farmer cannot shut down. He must always keep his farm busy, or taxes, or the sheriff will get him. The moment the price of a single farm product makes that product the most profitable, men on 4,000,000 farms will be busy growing it or trying to grow it. An immediate increase of production will then take place and will level the price. This is economic law.

Decline of Agriculture

"The decline of American agriculture began before Mr. Roosevelt's time. He vigorously sought a means to stem it with his inquiry into country life. The after-war years have only made its alarming weakness more apparent to the nation.

"The history of farmer cooperative enterprises in Europe proves all our barriers to voluntary cooperation should be removed. Congress should remove every obstacle in the way of cooperative marketing. Instead of hampering this natural development, the nation should give it a helping hand, for its own salvation and the life and fertility of its soil depend upon it.

"To be effective the Volstead-Capper bill should pass as it came from the House, without the Senate Judiciary Committee's amendment. I shall take the issue to the floor of the Senate if necessary."

FORDNEY TARIFF HITS FISHERMEN OF LAKES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

PORT STANLEY, Ontario—One of the most important industries of this Province and unquestionably the most important export trade of the district just north of Lake Erie is hard hit by the provisions of the Fordney tariff bill, and predictions are made that the fishing trade in Canadian waters of Lake Erie will soon be abandoned. Fishermen state that it will be impossible to carry on business unless some change is made in the tariff. Trips to Washington with this end in view have been void of result and the producers are in a quandary.

Under the new tariff a duty of 1 cent a pound is charged on all fish exported to the United States market. On the cheaper grades of fish, the companies state, it actually costs 3 cents a pound to provide a grade which sells for 4 cents a pound in Buffalo. As a result the duty will just about remove the fisherman's margin of profit unless higher prices are charged. To compete with American producers it is obviously impossible to charge higher prices, and the Ontario producers as a result are in a dilemma. It was intimated to the Canadian fishermen at Washington that the Canadian Government had placed a similar tax on the United States products and that consequently there could be no thought of cutting out the tariff on Canadian fish. The alternative for the Canadian fisherman is to expand the home market, but this appears to be impossible at present.

A producer points out that the tariff will not greatly affect higher grades of fish selling at 10 to 12 cents a pound, for as long as the present exchange conditions prevailed, the premium on American money would more than make up the difference in the tariff. From present indications, therefore, it looks as if Canadian producers would be compelled to deal as far as possible in the higher grades of fish. This is rather difficult, as there is no way of preventing the cheaper fish from getting into the nets and the home market is more difficult to develop for the cheaper grades than for the more expensive. To all appearances the Fordney tariff will work a pronounced, even though temporary, hardship on the Canadian fisherman.

ROADS FORESTALL SHORTAGE IN CARS

Seasonable Volume of Fruit and Other Foodstuffs Necessitates Mustering of All Available Cars for Transportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The fact that nearly 40 per cent more foodstuffs will have to be moved during the next three months than during the same period last year, is, according to a report issued yesterday causing concern on the part of railway officials. It is estimated, however, that steps now being taken will eliminate any possibility of serious shortage in refrigerator cars and that the roads will be able to meet the unusually heavy demand about to be made on them. The necessity for quick action in increasing the movement of available cars is indicated by the report that in 38 of the largest terminals last week there were 3851 refrigerator cars awaiting unloading, 1203 of which had been delayed three days or more.

The increase in the 1921 yield of fruits and vegetables over last year is shown by the fact that up to September 17, 257,601 cars had been moved, as compared with 228,474 cars during the corresponding period last season. It is estimated that the October shipments will show an increase of 35.2 per cent over last year, with a total of 44,469 cars for the month.

Orders have been sent to the operating officials of the railroads to do everything possible to encourage the prompt loading and unloading of refrigerator cars as well as their prompt handling in transit and that preference in repairing be given to that class of cars.

It is thought by railroad officials that there are enough cars in operation to prevent any jam at the time the greatest quantity of foodstuffs are being sent to market if they can be kept in rapid rotation and not left sidetracked at terminals.

According to the report on the situation, "if the perishable traffic is to be moved with any degree of satisfaction and with credit to the railroads it means that there must be very energetic action on the part of every one having anything to do with the movement."

ETHICS OF PUBLIC ATTORNEY DEFINED

In Removing District Attorney the Massachusetts Supreme Court Emphasizes the Public Duties Imposed by the Office

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Powers as great as those which rest with district attorneys demand "character incorruptible, reputation unsullied, a high standard of professional ethics and the sound judgment of no mean order," says the decision of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts which finds Nathan A. Tufts, district attorney of Middlesex County, guilty of charges of neglect, impropriety and willful misconduct, brought against him among others by J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, and orders his removal from office.

"A few principles are sufficient for the determination of the present issue," says the finding. "The powers of a district attorney under our laws are very extensive. They affect to a high degree the liberty of the individual, the good order of society and safety of the community. His natural influence with the grand jury, and the confidence commonly reposed in his recommendations by judges, afford the unscrupulous, the weak or the wicked incumbent of the office vast opportunity to oppress the innocent and to shield the guilty, to trouble his enemies and to protect his friends, and to make the interest of the public subservient to his personal desires, his individual ambitions and his private advantage. The authority vested in him by law to refuse on his own judgment alone to prosecute a complaint or indictment enables him to end any criminal proceeding without appeal and without the approval of another official. Powers so great impose responsibilities correspondingly grave. They demand character incorruptible, reputation unsullied, a high standard of professional ethics, and the sound judgment of no mean order.

"Profound learning and unusual intellectual acumen, although eminently desirable, are less essential. A district attorney cannot treat that office as his selfish affair. It is a public trust. The office is not private property, but is held and administered only in the interest of the people at large and with an eye single to their welfare. The removal of a district attorney is a drastic act. It strips the individual of the enjoyment of a position of distinction, to which he has been regularly selected. It deprives the people of the services of one whom they have chosen.

"The power of removal is vested by the statute in the judicial department of government. That circumstance implies from its very nature that the cause for removal must be one cognizable by the courts in the exercise of judicial attribute. Every political, social, personal, racial and other consideration is excluded from the field of thought. The sole matter for inquiry is the public welfare, as affected by the moral, intellectual and professional characteristics and conduct of the man in question. Such characteristics and conduct need not be confined to the administration of the office, nor to the period of his official service. An isolated act of malfeasance outside the present term of office, or having no relation to official duties, not showing a corrupt or depraved disposition, doubtless would be insufficient to warrant removal. Misdeeds or lapses, for which expiation has been made by established uprightness and integrity, would hardly justify removal. If his character is bad, his sense of moral fitness blunted, or in other respects his behavior is offensive to the rightminded, so that public confidence in the purity and impartiality of his official work is justly shaken, then sufficient ground for his removal is shown."

DAIRY COOPERATIVE PLAN SUCCESSFUL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—Officials of the South Dakota Department of Agriculture report the work of the Cooperative Creamery Marketing Association of the State as being very satisfactory to the members of the association.

By the assembling of their products at a central point and making shipments of carload lots the creameries of South Dakota which belong to the association are saving freight charges and obtaining a higher price for their product than they received when each creamery sent its product to market in a series of small shipments. The association has been in existence only a few months, and already is proving a great success.

ANTI-BLUE LAW LEAGUE CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Declaring that an organizer for the Anti-Blue Law League of America should not have been allowed to speak before the monthly meeting of the Chicago League of Women Voters, Mrs. G. M. Mathes, a prominent club woman and prohibition worker, asserted the Anti-Blue Law League is engaged in a secret attempt to bring back the saloon by undermining the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

"I see by your literature," said Mrs. Mathes, interrupting the organizer, "that some of your national committeemen are members of the League to Secure the Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment."

She declared the Anti-Blue Law League representative was unduly excited over the so-called blue law proposals.

"We want none of the liquor ring in our league," said the organizer in defending himself.

BELGIAN STUDENTS ARRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Nineteen Belgian students, holders of Belgian exchange fellowships awarded by the Commission for Relief in Belgium Educational Foundation, have arrived here to continue their studies in American universities.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BURNLEY RETAINS FIRST POSITION

English Association Football League First Division Leader Wins Another Victory—Barnsley Leads Second Division

ENGLISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE
First Division

Club—	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Burnley	6	0	3	21	8	12
Aston Villa	5	1	3	17	9	11
Newcastle	5	1	3	14	10	11
Liverpool	4	3	1	10	9	11
Middlesbrough	3	4	1	10	8	10
Blackburn	3	4	3	14	10	10
Preston	4	2	2	13	11	10
Oldham	4	2	2	6	6	10
Sunderland	4	1	3	12	11	9
Sheffield United	2	4	2	11	9	8
Bolton	3	2	3	15	17	8
Manchester City	3	2	3	10	13	8
Birmingham	3	1	4	14	13	7
Tottenham	3	1	4	13	11	7
Huddersfield	2	3	3	12	12	7
Bradford City	3	3	3	12	18	7
Everton	3	2	4	13	12	6
West Bromwich	2	2	4	8	11	6
Chelsea	1	4	3	5	10	6
Manchester United	1	4	3	7	13	6
The Arsenal	2	1	5	7	13	5
Cardiff	1	1	6	6	15	3
Second Division						
Barnsley	7	0	1	16	7	14
Notts Forest	7	0	1	14	8	14
Leeds	5	2	1	13	6	12
Notts County	4	3	2	12	9	10
Leicester	4	2	2	10	6	10
Clapton	4	2	3	10	8	10
Fulham	4	1	3	18	8	9
South Shields	3	3	2	7	6	9
Stoke	3	3	2	6	6	9
West Ham	3	1	4	9	8	7
Coventry	3	1	4	9	9	7
Derby	3	1	4	12	13	7
Sheffield Wednesday	2	3	3	7	10	7
Hull	3	1	4	8	13	7
Crystal Palace	2	2	4	11	11	6
Bradford	1	2	4	10	11	6
Wolverhampton	2	0	5	9	13	6
Bury	2	2	4	9	11	6
Rotherham	2	2	4	7	14	6
Port Vale	2	1	5	6	10	5
Bristol City	1	3	4	8	17	5
Blackpool	1	1	6	5	13	3

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Club—	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Glasgow Rangers	9	0	0	24	6	18
Albion Rovers	6	3	2	20	8	15
Partick Thistle	7	1	2	19	12	15
Celtic	6	2	1	22	5	14
Clyde	5	2	2	12	10	14
St. Mirren	4	5	1	21	10	13
Academicals	4	5	2	16	17	13
Motherwell	5	3	3	14	9	13
Falkirk	3	6	2	13	11	12
Dundee	6	1	3	13	8	11
Raith Rovers	4	3	4	19	15	11
Hibernians	4	3	4	13	17	11
Ayr United	4	2	5	16	13	10
Aberdeen	3	4	4	13	13	10
Airdrieonians	2	4	5	8	16	8
Greenock Morton	2	3	5	8	12	7
Kilmarnock	3	3	5	11	19	7
Hearts	1	4	5	13	14	6
Third Lanark	2	2	4	13	17	6
Clydebank	1	3	7	6	24	5
Dumbarton	1	2	6	11	23	4
Queens Park	1	1	8	8	31	3

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday) — Burnley obtained another handsome victory in the English Association Football League Saturday and consequently retained the leadership of the first division standing. The leading team in the second division, Leeds United, did not fare so well and, losing a match for the first time this season, dropped from first to third position behind Barnsley and Notts Forest, which have an equal number of points. Barnsley is at the top by reason of a superior goal average.

Saturday's games were return encounters between teams which met in the previous week and in the first division only Burnley and Oldham obtained victory on each occasion. In each of their games with Bradford City the Burnley men won by 4 goals to 0, and the Oldham successes were both by the only goal scored.

Three teams, Barnsley, Notts Forest and Hull City, gained double victories in the second division and several stoned for failures on the previous Saturday.

The Glasgow Rangers and Celtic were not playing in the Scottish League, but instead met in the final round of the competition for the Glasgow Cup, the Rangers winning by 1 goal to 0. Both Heart of Midlothian and Queens Park gained victories in the Scottish League for the first time this season, but the latter is still at the bottom of the standing. The results:

First Division

*Blackburn 8, Manchester City 1.
*Manchester United 1, Preston 1.
*Birmingham 1, Sunderland 0.
*Newcastle 2, Sheffield United 1.
*Aston Villa 2, Tottenham 1.
Burnley 4, *Bradford City 0.
*Middlesbrough 0, Cardiff 0.
*Huddersfield 3, Bolton 0.
*Liverpool 1, Chelsea 1.
*Oldham 1, West Bromwich 0.
*Arsenal 1, Everton 0.

Second Division

*Sheffield Wednesday 1, Palace 0.
*Clapton 4, Leeds 2.
Barnsley 2, *Bury 1.
*Notts Forest 2, Derby 0.
*Bristol City 1, Leicester 1.
Hull 1, *Blackpool 0.
*Wolverhampton 1, Coventry 0.
*Fulham 4, Notts County 0.
*Rotherham 2, Bradford 0.
*South Shields 1, West Ham 0.
Stoke 1, *Port Vale 0.

Scottish League

Hibernians 3, *Aberdeen 1.
*Hearts 4, Falkirk 1.
*Kilmarnock 2, Ayr 2.
*Greenock 1, Third Lanark 1.
Dundee 2, *Airdrieonians 0.
*Partick 3, Raith 1.
*Motherwell 2, Clyde 0.
*Queens Park 2, Dumbarton 2.
*St. Mirren 2, Albion Rovers 1.
*Clydebank 1, Academicals 1.

*Home team.

TO SURVEY YALE'S PROSPECTS

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — With seven veteran oarsmen to start with Yale's prospects on the water the coming year will be surveyed at a meeting tonight when crew candidates will be called out. Capt. Langhorne Gibson will preside and Coach P. J. Corderry will speak. The coaching staff the coming year will consist of Coach Corderry, assisted by his brother George, who is to look after freshman candidates, and Bert Lee, who will direct the class crews. For the early training this fall the "Y" veterans will act as assistant instructors in the rudimentary drilling and selection of class crews. The first row will be on the Quinnipiac River next Wednesday.

MEAD'S RUNS NOW THREE THOUSAND

Reaches This Mark in the Second Innings of Hampshire vs. Warwickshire Cricket Match

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, England—In the second innings of a recent English county cricket match between Hampshire and Warwickshire, won by the former by five wickets, C. P. Mead, the England and Hampshire batsman, scored his three thousandth run of the season in first-class cricket. This feat is, in itself, a splendid accomplishment, and has been performed only seven times before, twice by K. S. Ranjitsinhji, twice by Thomas Haywood and once each by Robert Abel, C. B. Fry and J. T. Tyldesley. This gives some idea of the quality of Mead's play. He may be regarded as the most successful batsman of the year, both in test matches and inter-county games. He is far from graceful, as, indeed, are many left-handed batsmen, but he gets well over the ball, and mixes hard hitting with sound defensive play.

Mead's second innings score of 61 not out against Warwickshire was not the highest individual score of the game, as C. A. Fiddian-Green compiled 77 for the losers. Hampshire is a very strong batting side, and includes three players who have performed splendidly for England in the test match season which has just concluded. These three are the Hon. L. H. Tennyson, the captain both of England and Hampshire, Mead, and G. H. Brown, England's wicket-keeper, a man who can be relied upon for runs more often than not.

These three did not do anything startling against Warwickshire, but their combined efforts had much to do with Hampshire's victory. Warwickshire can hardly be called a strong eleven in these days, and apart from Fiddian-Green's isolated score, did not fare at all well against the home team's bowling, being all out for 195. This was not high scoring by any means, but it was higher than that in Hampshire's first innings, which ended for 188 runs. Of these H. S. Altham made 33. Harry Howell's bowling was effective, and he disposed of six batsmen at a total cost of 63 runs. Warwickshire's second innings produced exactly 20 runs less than the first innings, the top scorer this time being L. A. Bates, with 57. Hampshire got well on top of the attack in the last innings of the game, and the making of 183 runs did not seem to be a very difficult proposition. As mentioned, Mead hit up 61, A. L. Hosie scored 52 and Brown 31, the required total being reached with five wickets still to fall. The summary:

WARWICKSHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
L. A. Bates, c Newman, b McDonell	19	l b w, b Kennedy	57
C. A. Fiddian-Green, run out	77	l b w, b Kennedy	19
Crowther Charlesworth, c Altham, b Newman	16	b Brown	5
W. G. Quaife, b Newman	4	l b w, b Brown	8
R. L. Holdsworth, st Livsey, b McDonell	13	c Livsey, b Tennyson	23
E. J. Smith, c Kennedy, b Brown	6	run out	8
H. C. A. Gaunt, c Mead, b Newman	0	l b w, b McDonell	13
G. A. Rotherham, b Newman	1	c Mead, b McDonell	16
J. Smart, c and b Newman	10	b Newman	9
R. I. Scorer, not out	3	not out	1
Harry Howell, st Livsey, b Brown	1	b Newman	1
Extras	32	Extras	16
Total	195	Total	175

HAMPSHIRE

G. H. Brown, c Rotherham, b Charlesworth	20
A. S. Kennedy, c Scorer, b Howell	6
A. L. Hosie, c Gaunt, b Howell	4
C. P. Mead, c Smith, b Howell	27
Hon. L. H. Tennyson, st Smith, b Quaife	17
H. S. Altham, c Smith, b Rotherham	33
A. W. Bowell, l b w, b Howell	10
J. A. Newman, c Howell, b Rotherham	14
R. Aird, b Howell	22
H. C. McDonell, not out	20
W. H. Livsey, l b w, b Howell	0
Extras	15
Total	188

Second innings: Brown, lbw, b Howell, 31; Kennedy, run out, 16; Hosie, b Rotherham 52; Mead, not out, 61; Tennyson, c and b Howell 7; Altham, b Howell, 2; Bowell, not out, 5; extras, 11. Total (for five wickets), 185.

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING
WARWICKSHIRE—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kennedy	17	1	36	0
Newman	25	6	54	5
McDonell	11	2	30	2
Mead	6	0	19	0
Brown	10	2	17	2
Tennyson	3	0	7	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kennedy	17	5	42	2
Newman	21.1	3	45	2
McDonell	7	0	26	2
Tennyson	6	0	23	1
Brown	2	0	13	2

HANTS—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Howell	21	4	63	6
Rotherham	20	7	37	2
Scorer	4	1	13	0
Charlesworth	7	0	13	1
Quaife	9	0	47	1

Howell bowled two no balls and one wide.

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Howell	16.5	1	58	3
Rotherham	20	4	39	1
Quaife	9	3	37	0
Charlesworth	14	2	37	0
Scorer	1	0	3	0

Howell bowled two no-balls and Rotherham and Scorer each one wide.

EXPECT RECORDS AT WORLD SERIES

For the Second Time Since 1905 One City Has Qualified Both Contenders for the Highest Professional Baseball Honors

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—When the two New York clubs come together this week in the world's series of 1921 it will be the seventeenth time that the winners of the National and American League pennants have battled for the professional baseball championship of the world. In 1903, the winning teams of these two leagues met each other for the world championship, but this series, as previous ones which had been held by league pennant winners, is not regarded as a real world's series as it was not played under National Commission rules.

All records for world's series games are expected to be broken in this series as the games will be played at the Polo Grounds which is capable of handling about 40,000 persons each day. Then, too, the rivalry between the New York teams is very intense. It is the second time in the history of the series that both contenders come from the same city, the other time being in 1906 when the Chicago Americans met the Chicago Nationals and the former won most unexpectedly by 4 games to 2.

This will be the first time that the New York Americans have ever played in a world's series; but it is the sixth time that the New York Nationals have been in such a series. It is also the sixth time that J. J. McGraw has acted as manager of the Giants in such a series, while Miller Huggins, as is the case with his team, is making his initial appearance as a world series manager.

Of the 16 series which have been played to date, the American League champions have won no less than 10 while only six are credited to National League teams. The Boston Americans have won four of the titles, the Philadelphia Americans three, the Chicago Americans two and the Cleveland Americans one. Of the six championships won by the National League Chicago has won two and New York, Pittsburgh, Boston and Cincinnati one each.

Only twice in the previous series have tie games been played. Once was in 1907 when the first game of the series between the Chicago Nationals and Detroit Americans resulted in a 3-to-3 score and again in 1912 when the second game of the series between the Boston Americans and New York Nationals ended in a 6-to-6 tie. There have been 10 extra-inning games played since 1905. The first one was the 3-to-3 tie between Chicago and Detroit in 1907 and it went 12 innings. The next one was in 1910 when the Chicago Nationals defeated the Philadelphia Athletics in the fourth game of their series, 4 to 3, in 10 innings. There were two extra-inning games in the series of 1911, the Philadelphia Americans defeating the New York Nationals in the third game, 3 to 2, in 11 innings and the New York team defeating Philadelphia in the fifth game 4 to 3 in 10 innings. The next series also found two extra-inning games, the first one being the 6-to-6 tie which went 11 innings and the second being a 10-inning 3-to-2 victory for Boston, this being the eighth and deciding game of the series. In 1913 the New York Nationals defeated the Philadelphia Americans in the second game of their series, 3 to 0, in 10 innings. In 1914 the Boston Nationals required 12 innings to win the third game from the Philadelphia Athletics, 5 to 4. In 1916 the longest world series game ever played took place when the Boston Americans defeated the Brooklyn Nationals in 14 innings, 2 to 1. The other extra-inning game was in 1919 and went 10 innings, the Chicago Americans defeating the Cincinnati Nationals, 5 to 4.

Only once in the history of the series has one team won it in the least possible number of games, and that was in 1914 when the Boston Nationals sprang one of the greatest surprises in the history of major league baseball by defeating the Philadelphia Athletics in four straight contests. In 1907 the Chicago Nationals won four straight games from the Detroit Americans; but it was after the first game of the series had ended in a tie.

Only once since 1905 has a team batted for .300 or better in a world series, and that was in 1910 when the Philadelphia Americans had a team total of .317. Four times the best batting team has been defeated. In 1906 the Chicago Nationals outhit the Chicago Americans by .201 to .197 and yet lost the series 4 games to 2. In 1909 the Pittsburgh Nationals won the series, batting .221 as against a batting average of .235 for Detroit. In 1912 the Boston Americans had an average of .220 as against .270 for the New York Nationals, and in 1918 the Boston Americans batted for only .186 as against .210 for the Chicago Nationals. The greatest exhibition of team fielding was given by the Boston Red Sox in 1918, when they had an average of .996, having made only one error in the entire series.

Only three of the managers who have handled teams in world's series have won more than one title. They are Connie Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics; William Carrigan of the Boston Red Sox and F. L. Chance of the Chicago Cubs. Mack leads the field with three to his credit having won the title in 1910, 1911 and 1913. The record for world's series from 1905 to 1920 inclusive follows:

Year	Winning Club	G.	R.	Losing Club	G.	R.
1905	New York Nationals	5	15	Philadelphia Americans	1	3
1906	Chicago Americans	6	22	Chicago Nationals	2	18
1907*	Chicago Nationals	4	19	Detroit Americans	0	6
1908	Chicago Nationals	4	24	Detroit Americans	1	15
1909	Pittsburgh Nationals	4	34	Detroit Americans	3	28
1910	Philadelphia Americans	4	35	Chicago Nationals	1	15
1911	Philadelphia Americans	6	27	New York Nationals	2	13
1912	Boston Americans	4	25	New York Nationals	3	31
1913	Philadelphia Americans	4	23	New York Nationals	1	15
1914‡	Boston Nationals	4	16	Philadelphia Americans	0	6
1915	Boston Americans	4	12	Philadelphia Nationals	1	10
1916	Boston Americans	4	21	Brooklyn Nationals	1	13
1917	Chicago Americans	4	21	New York Nationals	2	17
1918	Boston Americans	4	9	Chicago Nationals	2	10
1919	Cincinnati Nationals	5	25	Chicago Americans	3	20
1920	Cleveland Americans	5	21	Brooklyn Nationals	2	8

*Tie game. ‡Shortest series.

RECAPITULATION

	S.W.	S.L.	G.W.	G.T.	G.L.	R.S.	O.R.
American League	10	6	49	2	42	294	296
National League	6	10	42	2	49	296	294

G. H. RUTH MAKES A NEW WORLD'S RECORD

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	98	55	.641
Cleveland	94	60	.610
St. Louis	81	73	.527
Washington	80	73	.523
Boston	75	79	.487
Detroit	71	82	.463
Chicago	62	92	.402
Philadelphia	53	100	.346

RESULTS SATURDAY

Washington 7, Boston 2 (first game)
Washington 6, Boston 1 (second game))
New York 5, Philadelphia 3 (first game)
New York 7, Philadelphia 6 (10 innings, second game)
Chicago 8, Cleveland 5
St. Louis 11, Detroit 6 (11 innings)

RESULTS SUNDAY

New York 7, Boston 6
Washington 11, Philadelphia 6
Chicago 7, Cleveland 4
St. Louis 12, Detroit 3

BROWNS SCORE LAST VICTORY

DETROIT, Michigan — The Detroit Tigers closed their season yesterday with a final defeat at the hands of the St. Louis Browns, 12 to 3. The Browns scored on seven of the nine innings. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	0	0	2	1	2	2	1	2—	12	15	0
Detroit	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0—	3	10	0

Batteries—Davis and Severeid; Cole and Woodall. Umpires—Hildebrand and Dineen.

CLEVELAND LOSES, 7 TO 4

CHICAGO, Illinois—Chicago administered a final defeat to last year's world champions yesterday when they secured five runs off B. Henderson, winning from Cleveland, 7 to 4. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Chicago	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	x—	7	8	1
Cleveland	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—	4	6	1

Batteries—Wilkinson, McWeeney and Schalk, Yaryan; Henderson, Mails and Sewell. Umpires—Owens and Evans.

NEW YORK TAKES FINAL, 7 TO 6

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Highlanders closed their triumphant season with a final victory over the Boston Red Sox yesterday, 7 to 6. The game was won only after a ninth inning rally of two runs, Boston having forged into the lead in the eighth inning. The game was featured by a new home run record when G. H. Ruth made his fifty-ninth, breaking his 1920 record by five. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
New York	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	2—	7	10	2
Boston	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0—	6	9	0

Batteries—Shawkey, W. Collins, Piercey and Devormer; Fullerton and Chaplin. Umpires—Wilson, Chill and Connolly.

SENATORS WIN FINAL GAME

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Washington defeated Philadelphia yesterday, 11 to 6, by scoring 11 times on eight hits. Walter Johnson pitched the final game of the season for the Senators and allowed nine hits. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Washington	3	0	3	0	0	3	2	0	x—11	8	1	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	0—	6	9	3

Batteries—Johnson and Picinich; Moore, Keefe and Walker. Umpires—Nallin and Moriarity.

EASTERN WOMEN WIN

DEAL, New Jersey—As a preliminary to the United States women's golf championship tournament which starts here today, a team of western women met a team of eastern women Saturday in an intersectional match and the latter won 8 matches to 1. Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, national champion in 1915, defeated Miss A. W. Stirling of Atlanta, Georgia, the present champion, in the feature match, 1 up in 19 holes.

MASSACHUSETTS WINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINCHESTER, Massachusetts — Massachusetts defeated Connecticut in their interstate golf match on the links of the Winchester Country Club, Saturday, 9 matches to 5. Massachusetts won four straight foursome matches and four of the five singles.

KIRSCH WINS AIRPLANE CUP

ETAMPES, France—Lieut. Georges Kirsch of France won the Deutsche de la Meurthe Airplane Cup race here Saturday. He covered 300 kilometers with five turns in 1h. 4m. 39 1-5s.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL NOW IN FULL SWING

Practically Every Big Varsity Eleven of the United States Has Had at Least One Test —Several Surprises Feature

SATURDAY'S COLLEGE SCORES

Harvard 3, Holy Cross 0.
Yale 14, Vermont 0.
Amherst 9, Columbia 7.
Princetown 21, Swarthmore 7.
New York University 28, Hobart 0
Wesleyan 13, Stevens 0.
Cornell 41, St. Bonaventure 0.
West Point 28, Springfield 6.
N. H. State 10, West Point 7.
Annapolis 40, N. C. State 0.
W. & J. 26, Bucknell 0.
Lafayette 6, Pittsburgh 0.
Boston College 13, Boston University 0.
Penn State 24, Gettysburg 0.
Dartmouth 28, Middlebury 3.
Maryland 3, Rutgers 0.
Brown 12, Colby 7.
Pennsylvania 20, F. and M. 0.
Syracuse 28, Ohio University 0.
Lehigh 22, Susquehanna 0.
Bates 14, Tufts 10.
Williams 14, Hamilton 0.
Villanova 6, Ursinus 0.
Fordham 101, Washington 0.
West Virginia 50, Cincinnati 0.
Norwich 14, Maine 0.
Bowdoin 13, R. I. State 0.
Muhlenberg 21, Delaware 0.
Dickinson 45, Juniata 0.
Albright 27, Penn M. C. 20.
Rensselaer 6, St. Lawrence 6.
Georgetown 7, Lebanon Valley 0.
Trinity 6, Worcester P. I. 0.
Union 14, Clarkson 0.
Mass. A. C. 13, Conn. A. C. 0.
St. Johns 29, Western Maryland 0.
Colgate 14, Allegheny 0.
Rochester 7, Niagara 0.
Missouri 36, Oklahoma A. M. 0.
Grinnell 36, Simpson 0.
Washington 10, Rolla 0.
Kansas 28, Washburn 7.
Kansas A. C. 7, Emporia 6.
Ohio State 28, Ohio Wesleyan 0.
Notre Dame 57, Depauw 10.
Wisconsin 28, Lawrence 0.
Michigan 44, Mt. Union 0.
Nebraska 55, Wesleyan University 0.
Chicago 41, Northwestern 0.
Indiana 29, Kalamazoo 0.
Minnesota 19, North Dakota 0.
Wabash 9, Purdue 0.
Iowa 52, Knox 14.
Case 14, Akron 0.
Wooster 14, Hiram 0.
Iowa State 28, Coe 3.
Western Reserves 29, Heidelberg 0.
Oberlin 14, Wittenberg 0.
Bethany 28, Marietta 7.
Centre 14, Clemson 0.
Tennessee 7, Maryville 0.
Georgia Tech 41, Oglethope 0.
Alabama 27, Springhill 7.
Mississippi A. and M. 14, Tulane 0.
Alabama P. I. 34, Howard 3.
Georgia 28, Mercer 0.
Virginia M. I. 32, Hampton Sidney 0.
Vanderbilt 34, Tennessee Normal 0.

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Intercollegiate football in the United States is now on in full force and practically every big college in the country has had at least one test while some of them have played two. The Western Conference started its full schedule last Saturday and the work of the terms will be reviewed in a later article.

In the eastern section of the country all of the big teams were in action and there was one result which may be classed as a decided upset and that was the victory secured by Lafayette College over the University of Pittsburgh by a score of 6 to 0. It was the first time in two years that the Panthers had been defeated.

Another surprise was sprung by New Hampshire State College when it defeated West Point, in the second game of a double-header played by the Cadets, by a score of 10 to 7. The first West Point team had previously defeated Springfield Training School by a score of 28 to 6.

Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Syracuse and Cornell all won their games, with the Crimson being hard pressed to win from Holy Cross by a score of 3 to 0. This was exactly the same result as in 1920, and it is interesting to note that C. C. Buel '23, was the man who made the field goal for Harvard each year. Holy Cross had three good chances to score from field goals, but failed each time.

University of Vermont gave Yale a hard battle during the first half, but the Eli attack proved too strong in the second half and the Blue scored two touchdowns and two goals for a total of 14 points, while Vermont was held scoreless.

Princeton made its initial appearance and defeated Swarthmore College, 21 to 7. Brilliant individual work by D. B. Lourie '22, the Princeton quarterback, was responsible for two of the Tigers' touchdowns, while the Swarthmore touchdown was made on a splendid 65-yard run by Quaterback Geiges in the final quarter.

Cornell started its season with a rush, and while the eleven did not show much team work and the players were overeager, the Red and White showed much latent power in defeating St. Bonaventure, 41 to 1, and it looks very much as if Coach Gilmore Dobie had laid the foundation of a fine eleven.

Among the smaller colleges Amherst surprised Columbia with a 9-to-7 victory; Brown University won a close game from Colby College, 12 to 7; Bowdoin College defeated Rhode Island State College, 13 to 0; Norwich University defeated University of Maine, 14 to 0, and Wesleyan University defeated Stevens Institute, 13 to 0.

RECORD ENTRY FOR SOCCER CUP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—One hundred and eighteen soccer football clubs, distributed across the country from Forge Village, Massachusetts, to St. Louis, Missouri, have entered the lists for the National Challenge Cup Competition. The trophy going to the winner is emblematic of soccer supremacy of the United States, exclusive of the far west.

The entry for the impending 1921-22 season in the national title play is a record one, the highest previous total of contenders being 99 clubs, and last year's entry dropping to 88. The competition is divided into eastern and western divisions this season and will be directed in the east from National Challenge Cup Competition committee headquarters in the general offices of the United States Football Association in New York City, and in the west from St. Louis by the western division subcommittee, of which W. E. Barker, president of the Missouri State Soccer Association, is chairman.

T. H. Bagnall of New York City is chairman of the full committee, and J. E. Scholefield, secretary of the United States Football Association, is acting secretary of the National Challenge Cup committee. T. W. Cahill of New York City and Joseph Booth of Bridgeport, Connecticut, are members of the committee in the east.

Southern New England with 13 clubs entered tops the list of seekers after the national title this season. North Massachusetts, Illinois and Missouri are tied with 12 each for second honors. Of the 118 entrants, 70 are in the eastern division which for the first time, this season, includes the northwestern New York district which, heretofore, has been placed, with Ohio and western Pennsylvania, in the western division. The western division has 48 clubs entered and there, as in the east, five rounds proper will be played before the semi-final is reached. The east, however, will have a preliminary round preceding the first round proper.

The National Challenge Cup Competition committee has set dates for completion of all rounds down to the fifth, preceding the semi-finals. All kickoffs, in all rounds, are ordered for 2:30 p. m. The preliminary round matches must be played on or before October 9, the first round games on or before October 16, second round by November 6, third round by November 27, and fourth round by December 18.

NEW YORK GIANTS LOSE THE FINAL GAME, 7 TO 4

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	94	59	.614
Pittsburgh	90	63	.588
St. Louis	87	67	.565
Boston	79	74	.516
Brooklyn	77	75	.507
Cincinnati	70	83	.458
Chicago	64	89	.418
Philadelphia	51	103	.331

RESULTS SATURDAY

Brooklyn 7, Boston 6
Philadelphia 10, New York 9 (first game)
New York 3, Philadelphia 0 (second game)
Cincinnati 5, Chicago 3
Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 4 (9 innings, called)

RESULTS SUNDAY

Brooklyn 7, New York 4
Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 3
Chicago 7, Cincinnati 5
Chicago 7, Cincinnati 0

PITTSBURGH IS WINNER

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Pittsburgh defeated the St. Louis Cardinals in the first game of a scheduled double-header yesterday, 4 to 3. The second game was called off on account of wet grounds. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—	4	10	1	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0—	3	11	0

Batteries—Cooper and Schmidt; Pertica, Bailey, North and Clemons. Umpires—Klem, McCormick and O'Day.

BROOKLYN DEFEATS GIANTS

BROOKLYN, New York — Brooklyn handed a 7-to-4 defeat to the new champions of the National League yesterday when they defeated the New York Giants in the final game of the season. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	4	0	0	1	2	0	0	x—	7	8	2
New York	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—	4	13	5

Batteries—Grimes and Miller; Nehf, Shea, Ryan and Smith, Gaston. Umpires—Hart and Rigler.

CUBS DOUBLE WINNERS

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Cincinnati lost a double-header to the Chicago Cubs yesterday, losing the first game to the visitors, 7 to 5, in 12 innings, and dropping a five-inning game, 7 to 0. The scores by innings:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12—	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2—	7	14	2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0—	5	11	1

Batteries—Freeman, Jones and O'Farrell; Rixey, Markle and Hargrave. Umpires—Holmes and Quigley.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5—	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	7	0—	7	7	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0—	0	4	2

Batteries—Cheeves, York and O'Farrell; Clarke and Douglass. Umpires—Quigley and Holmes.

HAGEN CAPTURES ANOTHER TITLE

Defeats J. M. Barnes in Final Round of Professional Golfers Association Tourney, 3 and 2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—W. C. Hagen of this city, former United States open golf champion, won the championship of the Professional Golfers Association of the United States on the links of the Inwood Country Club Saturday, by defeating J. M. Barnes of the Pelham Bay Golf Club, present open champion of the United States, in the final round, 3 and 2.

This year's tournament of the professional golfers was a big success and produced some very interesting competition. In the first round no less than five of the matches went to extra holes. In the second round, five of the eight matches were won by 6 and 5 or better and the big surprise of the round was the elimination of Jock Hutchison of Chicago, Illinois, the present British open champion, by Gene Sarazen of Titusville, New Jersey, 8 to 7.

The chief feature of the third round was the elimination of Sarazen by Cyril Walker of Englewood, New Jersey, by the one-sided score of 9 and 7.

Barnes and Hagen easily won their semi-final round matches and when they met in the final the latter gave one of his best exhibitions of golf and won a most interesting match. The title has now been won twice by Hutchison and once by Barnes and Hagen. The summary:

UNITED STATES PROFESSIONAL GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

F. J. McLeod, Washington, defeated Fred Canausa, West Point, 1 up (37 holes).
John Gordon

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

WAREHOUSING PLAN AS FINANCIAL AID

New Method Put Into Operation in California Enables Producers to Borrow Money on Stored Goods to Start New Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

OAKLAND, California—A method of operation of a chain of warehouses whereby both buyer and seller of foodstuffs and other commodities are aided, and the financing of crops helped through the issuance of warehouse receipts, has been worked out successfully by a warehousing corporation of this city. The plan has met the approval of the Export Finance Corporation of the federal government, and resulted in the establishment of a chain of 25 warehouses by the man who originated the idea and first put it into practice.

One of the difficulties of the present time in the collection, protection and distribution of foodstuffs and other commercial commodities in California has been, not only the lack of warehousing facilities, owing to inability to build during the war period, but also to the fact that, while warehouse receipts were accepted as collateral by banks in the federal reserve system, the owner of the goods in the warehouse could not hold his commodities and borrow on them at the same time. That is to say, the grain grower, the fruit canner, or any other producer, even though he had large quantities of goods stored in his own warehouse, could not borrow money on his own warehouse receipts; he was compelled to move these goods to some other and independent warehouse, or sell his own warehouse, without the contents, and then hypothecate receipts issued by the new owner of the warehouse. The new plan provides an unusual remedy for this condition.

Rediscounted by Banks

The financial condition of the nation made it necessary for manufacturers, jobbers, packers, canners, and growers, to use their goods as collateral between the time when their products are ready for the market, and the time when the sale is actually consummated. Banking institutions, to meet this condition, accept warehouse receipts as collateral for loans, and these receipts, in turn, may be rediscounted by the banks of the federal reserve system. The financial institutions are forbidden, however, to lend money on goods in the possession of the borrower, and to solve this problem, V. O. Lawrence, who already owned a large warehouse in Oakland, devised this plan, which has worked out successfully on the approval of the Export Finance Corporation and the federal reserve banking system.

Mr. Lawrence takes over the warehouse belonging to any firm or individual, with all the commodities belonging to that manufacturer or producer in it. He installs a force of his own clerks and watchmen, and issues warehouse receipts to the owner of the stored goods. The owner can hypothecate these receipts immediately with the banks of the federal reserve system. On payment by a buyer to the owner of the goods, of sufficient cash to take up these warehouse receipts, the Lawrence agents take them up from the banks, and the commodities are returned to the owner.

Money at Low Interest

A number of grain growers in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, tributary to San Francisco, were in poor condition, owing to their all owning their own warehouses and barns in which their crop was stored, and thus unable to raise money at low interest rates with which to prepare for the next season's crop. The system was applied to these stores of grain, most of which have now been moved, due to the great demand for grain in Europe and the reduction in charter rates by British steamship lines. Meanwhile, the grain growers were enabled to hypothecate the field warehouse receipts, and proceed with their hiring of men and planting of the coming crop.

The salmon pack, which, though small, probably will not all be sold immediately, is to be handled in the same way, according to negotiations now being carried on. This will save the packers from selling their packs at heavy discounts to the jobbers who are prepared to hold them, and will enable the packers to get money at low rates of interest to prepare for next season's catch. One of the reasons that this season's catch was so small was that the packers in Alaska were unable to provide themselves with sufficient funds for the proper equipment and operation of their plants at the beginning of the season just closed. This will be obviated next year by the plan which has worked out successfully with land products here.

"PUT AND CALL" TRADING ENDS

CHICAGO, Illinois—"Put and call" trading on the Chicago Board of Trade was a thing of the past on Saturday, with only trades made Friday being honored. The action of the grain trade anticipated the Capper-Tincher bill to regulate grain exchanges which becomes effective December 24. It was estimated that the volume of trading in grain futures would be reduced 20 per cent as a result.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for last week shows a deficit of $10,898,230 in legal reserve. This is a decrease of $42,551,160 from the previous week.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Owners of United States Steel Corporation common stock now total 108,723, a new high record in the number of individual holders. This is an increase of 1413 from the previous high record established in June. There has been an almost uninterrupted increase in the number of stockholders since the final quarter of 1916, since when the gain has amounted to more than 180 per cent.

Failures, embarrassments, etc., in the shoe, leather and allied lines in the United States and Canada for the past week, as compiled by the Shoe & Leather Mercantile Agency, Inc., totaled 63, against 51 for the preceding week and 11 for the corresponding period of 1920. The failures of the week were as a rule of an unimportant nature.

The establishment of a federal agency which will seek to stabilize business conditions and prevent unemployment panics in much the same manner that the Federal Reserve System has stabilized banking and now prevents money panics is believed to be the ultimate aim of United States Secretary of Commerce Hoover and his leading associates in the unemployment conference. The first steps in the undertaking will be taken, it was said, just as soon as the present conference works out its program of emergency relief measures.

The International Harvester Company announces reductions from 10 per cent to 20 per cent in practically all lines of farm implements, effective October 1.

One hundred and fourteen English companies increased their nominal capital during August by £4,966,666.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada reports for 1920 a deficit, after deductions, of $4,599,104, against a surplus of $363,269 in the preceding year.

TRIESTE TRADE FAIR POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRIESTE, Italy—The Trieste trade fair, which was to have been held during September, 1921, has been postponed to the spring of 1922. The reason is partly the general commercial and industrial conditions and perhaps, more especially, the disturbed state of certain parts of the Near East. The object of the Trieste trade fair was, to a great extent, the bringing together of merchants from the Levant and traders and manufacturers of western Europe, and, in the existing circumstances, many of the exhibitors had withdrawn their entries. The management of the fair confidently anticipates an improved and more settled condition of affairs some six or eight months hence, and have, therefore, postponed the fair until next spring.

COAL PRODUCTION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The coal output in the mines of Great Britain for the four weeks ended August 27 shows a falling off since the August holidays, due to the output having overcome the shortage arising from the coal strike and the failure of the export trade to recover its former volume. The output in the week ended August 28, 1920, was 4,590,600 tons. The figures are as follows:

Districts	Aug. 6 Tons	Aug 13 Tons	Aug. 20 Tons	Aug. 27 Tons
Northumberland	191,000	231,200	227,400	238,500
Durham	481,300	609,100	589,500	578,700
Yorkshire	670,800	806,200	780,200	684,900
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales	341,900	409,200	384,600	361,800
Derby, Nottingham and Leicester	496,500	624,800	568,200	516,000
Stafford, Shropshire, Warwick, Worcester	199,300	369,900	327,400	306,500
South Wales and Monmouthshire	672,300	887,100	877,000	845,200
Other English districts	67,800	94,300	84,100	73,000
Scotland	502,200	504,800	479,400	498,000
Total	2,623,200	4,536,600	4,327,300	*4,102,300

*(provisional.)

PLAN FOR REFINING OIL IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—In accordance with the agreement of May, 1920, between the Commonwealth Government and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, which provided for the formation of an Australian company and the erection, equipping and operating of a modern refinery or refineries in Australia, the new Commonwealth Oil Refineries, a limited liability company, is erecting a store tank at Port Melbourne and is seeking a site near this city for a refinery. Probably a second refinery will be erected in Sydney. The new company has been formed and registered, its staff appointed and several offices opened. Depots or store tanks are being built at Sydney and Fremantle, as well as in Melbourne, and these will hold refined oil. The company has a capital of £500,000 in shares of £1 each, of which the Commonwealth Government holds 250,001 shares; moreover the Commonwealth has the option of purchasing the whole of the interests of the Australian company at the end of 15 years from the completion of the first refinery. Until the Commonwealth is able to supply "indigenous" oil up to 200,000 tons a year for refining, the company will furnish crude mineral oil not exceeding in amount 200,000 tons in any one year.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Sat.	Fri.	Parity
Sterling	$3.72½	$3.73	$4.8665
France (French)	.0713	.0713½	.1930
France (Belgian)	.0704	.0704	.1930
France (Swiss)	.1738	.1720	.1930
Lire	.0399	.0399	.1930
German marks	.0036½	.0036½	.2380
Pesetas	.1307	.1302	.1930
Swedish kroner	.2223	.2218	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1233	.1225	.2680
Danish kroner	.1796	.....	.2680

"GAS" PRICE DROPS AS RAILS GET TRADE

Large Stocks of Motor Fuel, Helped by Lower Excursion Rates on the Steam Roads, Combine to Hasten Reduction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The recent reduction in the wholesale price of petrol brings the present retail prices down to 2s. 9½d. per British imperial gallon, for best aviation spirit; second quality (car spirit) 2s. 5½d. per gallon, and third quality (taxi spirit) 2s. 3½d. per gallon.

The chief causes of the fall in price are reported to be the large stocks of motor fuel held by the petrol companies in this country and in America, due in part to the general trade slump. Undoubtedly, however, there are secondary causes such as the resumption of cheap excursion railway fares, and the depressing effect the high price of petrol now has on so many industries. The reduction coincides with a similar fall in the prices of all lubricating oils, due chiefly to the general fall in the cost of production.

Aid to Trade Revival

The combined results of these reductions in the cost of motor transport is at once apparent in the downward tendency of motor coach fares. The fall in the cost of motor transport acts as a stimulant to trade over a wide field both directly and indirectly, and although frequently it is argued that the price of motor spirit is still unnecessarily high, the present reductions are generally welcomed as a certain method of reviving commercial activity.

Already they are adding zest to the keen war of fares between the railway and the road transport companies. The release of the railways from government control and the loudly advertised return to cheap excursion and week-end fares, had caused considerable numbers of the traveling public to return from the road to the rail. The reduced motor coach fares, added to the undoubted attraction which road travel has established in the public mind, will operate to renew the early triumph of the chars-a-banc.

Lower Freight Rates

In commercial circles, the reduction will, of course, be reflected in falling freight rates, and this in turn in the reduced cost of commodities; but a further effect is predicted by those in a position to judge the subtle movements in trade activity. Many of the smaller firms and tradesmen who, during the after-war trade boom, were almost persuaded to adopt motors for the transport of their goods, only abandoned the idea because of the high running costs. Numbers of these smaller traders will again be investigating the possibilities of motor transport in the light of the reduced running costs, and many will undoubtedly decide in favor of the experiment.

Similar processes will operate in connection with private and pleasure motoring. Not only is there an added inducement to new buyers, but present owners are stimulated to the increased use of their cars. In general the prospects in the motor industry show a decided tendency to rise—a rise that is not a little the direct effect of the reduced cost of fuel and oil.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF CANADIAN BANKS

OTTAWA, Ontario—The statement of the chartered banks of Canada at the end of August shows a further falling off, totaling approximately $16,000,000 in deposits withdrawable after notice. Demand deposits increased $2,000,000. Note circulation fell off somewhat sharply. Call loans in Canada are down over $1,000,000 and those outside the Dominion are down $3,000,000, while current loans in Canada fell off $11,000,000. Figures of August 31 compare with the previous month as follows:

	August 31	July 31
Reserve fund	$135,064,646	$135,262,366
Note circulation	193,530,419	193,339,095
Demand deposits	527,362,713	525,085,166
Notice deposits	1,279,830,731	1,296,226,768
Deposits outside	268,088,677	274,231,912
Current coin	77,751,567	78,397,760
Dominion notes	169,468,495	167,659,674
Gold reserve	75,102,533	77,202,533
Call loans, Can.	106,115,117	107,558,690
Call loans, outside	157,757,825	160,890,729
Current lns, Can.	1,226,467,704	1,237,093,671
Current lns. out	150,763,865	155,238,085
Total liabilities	2,477,247,460	2,509,235,735
Total assets	2,766,743,521	2,796,283,386

SINCLAIR CONSOLIDATED OIL

NEW YORK, New York—A surplus of $8,427,497 before adjustment of inventories and a final surplus of $2,327,497 is reported by the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Company for the first six months of 1921. Consolidated income account shows gross earnings and miscellaneous income of $59,467,530. Details of the organization of the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company, in which the Sinclair Company and the Standard Oil Company of Indiana are each 50 per cent owners, were announced by Harry F. Sinclair, its chairman. The capitalization of the new company is $20,000,000. The purchasing company has more than 10,000,000 barrels of Mid-Continent crude and is accumulating approximately 1,000,000 barrels of it a month.

DIVIDENDS

International Paper, quarterly of 1½% on preferred, payable October 15 to stock of October 7.

Delaware, Lackawanna-Western Coal, quarterly of 2½%, payable October 15 to stock of October 1.

Norfolk Western Railway, quarterly of 1% on adjustment preferred, payable November 19 to stock of October 31.

American Glue, semi-annual of $4 on common, payable November 1 to stock of October 15.

Fisher Body, of Ohio, quarterly of $2 on preferred, payable October 11 to stock of October 4.

Pittsburgh Terminal Warehouse & Transfer, $1, payable October 8 to holders of October 1. This compares with quarterly payments of 87½ cents a share previously.

Ventura Consolidated Oil Fields, quarterly of 50 cents, payable November 1 to stock of October 15.

Kansas Gas & Electric, quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 22.

Chicago City Railway, quarterly of 1½%, payable September 30 to stock of September 28.

E. W. Bliss Company, quarterly of 55 cents on common, $1 on preferred, and 15 cents on Class B preferred, all payable October 1 to stock of September 26.

IRREGULARITY IN NEW YORK MARKET

Price Changes Were Generally Small, With Some Strength Being Displayed by Specialties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—The trend was irregular in the stock market last week, price changes generally being small. Weakness in some leaders was largely offset by strength in specialties. The average price of 20 industrial stocks advanced from 70.90 September 23 to 71.08 September 30. Rails showed a drop from 74.69 to 74.17 during the week, but the copper average went up from 24.39 to 26.65. Mexican Petroleum was one of the most active issues, that stock fluctuating considerably. Burns Brothers and Lackawanna were other active stocks, the former making a considerable advance.

Weakness of Central European exchanges continued, German marks setting a new low record during the week. A slight recovery, however, was noted in these toward the end of the week and this tended to help other exchanges.

General uncertainty seems to be the present situation in the movement of stocks. Advances are, as a rule, followed by setbacks which are in turn followed by dullness. The market developed a firm tone Saturday after a quiet opening and an active demand for many issues caused sharp advances.

Comparative averages in the stock market follow:

		Changes from	
	Fri.	prev day	Yr. ago
20 rails	74.17	+.07	$2.76
20 industrials	71.08	—.11	$4.00
20 coppers	26.65	+.15	$1.31

FUNDS ON DEPOSIT IN NATIONAL BANKS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Funds on deposit with the national banks of the United States decreased by more than $2,000,000,000 during the past fiscal year, while the total resources, exclusive of rediscounts, declined by over 2,500,000,000, according to a report on the condition of these banks on June 30 issued by the United States Controller of the Currency.

On June 30 the resources of the National banks totaled $19,638,000,000, compared with $22,196,000,000 on June 30, 1920, while deposits at the end of the past fiscal year aggregated $15,142,000,000, as against $17,155,000,000 at the end of the previous year. During the same period the number of national banks increased by 124, totaling 8154 on June 30, 1921.

Cash in the vaults of the banks at the end of the fiscal year aggregated $374,349,000, against $450,351,000 at the end of June, 1920, while loans and discounts last June totaled $11,125,000,000, compared with $12,396,000,000 in June, 1920.

STEAM AUTO COMPANY FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Announcement has been made here of the organization of the Coats Steamers, Inc., of Indianapolis, a corporation for the manufacture of the Coats Steamer automobile to be the first steam car in the $1000 class. The company has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware with a capital stock of $5,000,000. George G. Rowland, head of the Rowland Powers Consolidated Colliers, of Terre Haute, is president of the corporation.

TRANSVAAL GOLD OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—The Transvaal Chamber of Mines at Johannesburg states that the total gold output of the mines of the Transvaal for August amounted to 711,526 ounces of fine gold. The production in July was 689,555 ounces, and in August, 1920, 702,083 ounces. The number of natives employed at the end of August by members of the Witwatersrand Native Labor Association and Contractors was 184,661, of whom 169,008 were employed in gold mines.

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POSITION OF DUTCH GUILDER IN WORLD

Capital and Credit of Holland Occupy an Interesting Position in the International Exchange Rate Problem

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Holland—During part of the eighteenth century, writes the Dutch contemporary "In- en Uitvoer" (import and export), bills of exchange were annually drawn or accepted in Holland for foreign account to a total of 200,000,000 florins. This was a considerable amount for those times. The capitalistic combines had not been created; the credit system was scarcely developed, the modern banker and the credit bank did not exist.

Judging from trustworthy data, it is believed that, for some years past, bills to a total of at least 500,000,000 florins have annually been drawn for foreign account.

This figure gains in significance when one reflects that, at the end of 1913, bills to a total of no more than 25,000,000 florins had been accepted. Half a milliard and 25,000,000—this difference is an unmistakable indication of the international significance which the guilder has gained since 1913. It is only natural that the bill expressed in guilders has again become prominent in international commercial intercourse, as it was two centuries ago. Then, as now, Holland was able and willing to grant credits to foreign countries on a large scale; then, as now, Holland was rich in sharp and energetic merchants; then, as now, there was a central bank enjoying the confidence of the foreigner; then, as now, the surrounding world was suffering from an unstable valuta and the Dutch legal tender was as a rock in the surging waves of the valuta.

The causes of the troubled valuta were, two centuries ago, practically the same as now; then it was the deflation of metal legal tender and over-straining of the credit of the chief of the state; now it is the deflation of paper legal tender and over-straining of the state credit.

It looks as if the strongly depreciated rates of exchange of the surrounding countries were beginning to fluctuate around a fixed low level of their own and are about to settle down.

That level will have to be entirely different from the pre-war gold parity. If this should really happen, the time would have come for those circulation banks which have kept in hand a sufficient amount of gold, to use this to further still more the calming down of the valuta waves. The countries with the lowest rates of exchange, particularly the German realm, form the greatest obstacle to this scheme. That realm has an insatiable need of dollars and pounds sterling and endeavors to obtain them both in the way customary before the war—by exports—and by obtaining credits.

In so far as Germany receives Dutch guilders for services rendered or goods exported, and uses them to buy other values on a large scale, thus deflating the guilder, nothing can be done to prevent her doing so, unless an absolute prohibition of import from Germany be proclaimed by Holland.

When considering the international position of the guilder and the facts influencing its position Holland should never lose sight of her Asiatic colonies. The proceeds from her colonial produce benefit the Amsterdam exchange market and strengthen the position of the guilder. It makes an enormous difference in the position of the pound sterling on the Dutch market whether a sugar crop of 25,000,000 piculs is sold at 15 florins or 50 florins per picul. The same applies to the dollar.

If all these facts are considered and one reflects that the Amsterdam-London rate also affects New York, and that it is impossible to isolate two rates of exchange from all the rest, one arrives at the following conclusion: If the path of the Dutch valuta is somewhat rough, the Bank of the Netherlands is able—thanks to its strong position—to pave the way; if that path leads over mountains and valleys, however, it is impossible to raze the mountains and the valleys.

SPURT IN BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY

Market Has Witnessed a Transformation in Values of Raw Material and Finished Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—The last week in August will be a memorable one for the British cotton trade. It has witnessed a complete transformation of values, not merely as regards the raw materials but also as regards manufactured textiles. The world has refused to take goods in anything like decent quantities at a level that showed a loss to the cotton planter, spinner, and manufacturer.

It happens not infrequently that markets remain sullen when the values are on a low level and respond much more readily when they see prices advancing. Judging from the experience of the last week in August there was no such intention on that occasion but scarcely sufficient time has elapsed to put this to the test.

At any rate if a good business does come along America is determined that she will not give her cotton away. There has been a rise in futures alone of nearly 3d. per pound, August-October shows the biggest gain at 2.86d., and what about the basis? In a fortnight cotton that was marking 350 points on has advanced to 400 or 450 on. The two put together should have gone far to put cotton-growing on a paying basis.

It is not merely the cotton planter, however, that must have more money. There is nobody more in need of remunerative rates than the spinner or manufacturer. Some of the prices taken recently for yarns have been such as can only end in disaster. Spinners are determined to have better margins, and recently many of them have made a set against low offers. Scores have put up their prices 2d. and in some cases 3d. per pound in a week. That they have not been able to get such advances is, perhaps, not surprising but at any rate they have refused to listen to low offers put before them.

NEW ISSUE

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The Supreme Court of the United States has held, (a) that these Banks were legally created as part of the banking system of the United States, and (b) that the Bonds issued by the Banks are instrumentalities of the United States Government and are exempt from Federal, State, municipal and local taxation.

Issues of outstanding bonds dated prior to May, 1921, are redeemable five years from the date of issue. In order to meet the demand for longer term securities, Congress enacted a statute authorizing the redemption period on new issues to begin in the eleventh year from date of issue instead of in the sixth as heretofore. The Bonds now offered are issued under this authority.

Special attention is directed to the following Statement of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon:

"In view of the very satisfactory financial condition of the Banks themselves, of the exemption of the bonds issued by these Banks from Federal, State, municipal and local taxation everywhere in the United States, and of the very adequate security back of these Bonds, they should prove an attractive security to investors large and small throughout the country."

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Florida	Maryland	North Carolina	South Dakota	Wisconsin
Georgia	Minnesota	Ohio	Tennessee	Wyoming
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The United States Government owns over $6,500,000 of the capital stock of the Banks and the United States Treasury has purchased over $183,000,000 Federal Land Bank Bonds. The Banks themselves are under the direction and control of the Federal Farm Loan Board, a Bureau of the Treasury Department of the United States Government.

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The statements contained herein, while not guaranteed, are based upon information and advice which we believe to be accurate and reliable.

CALIFORNIA PLANS AID FOR ARTISTS

Project Begun at Berkeley for the Establishment of Fund for Authors, Painters or Composers May Be Widely Copied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—A plan to provide opportunity for composers, sculptors, painters and other creative artists to develop their talent unhampered by the necessity of teaching, or otherwise diverting their attention from the main objective of their art, is well under way in northern California. The plan comprehends the establishment of an artistic center at Berkeley for all Californian artists who have proved themselves to be of more than ordinary ability, and in earnest in their efforts to give to the world the best of their productive ability. The project is sponsored by the business men and women of every city around San Francisco Bay, with the support of several other communities in northern California. In direct charge of the art center project is the art committee of the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce, while such organizations as the Bohemian Club of San Francisco are also supporting the plan.

The idea, briefly stated, is to establish in Berkeley a fund, or foundation, from which creative artists may be assisted in the production of their best work; from which compositions deemed worthy may be bought, pieces of sculpture or paintings purchased, and assistance given in the production of volumes of verse and prose of such literary merit as to warrant their preservation, regardless of the financial return they might meet if published as a business proposition.

Idea May Spread

It is intended to spread the idea throughout the Pacific coast and, if the one center established here is not sufficiently comprehensive to include the producing artists of all three coast states, to influence the establishment of other similar funds or foundations at suitable locations in the other states. A similar movement is now under way at San Diego, California, and Tacoma, Washington.

"It is idle to pretend to believe that a composer, a sculptor, a painter or a writer can produce his or her best creative work when compelled by circumstances to devote much of his or her time to teaching or some other sort of routine effort," said Charles Keeler, secretary of the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce, and a poet of note on the Pacific coast, who originated the idea of the art foundation here.

The first step toward the realization of this project was the organization of a three-day music festival held in the Greek Theater of the University of California. All the composers, instrumentalists, singers and chorus members, either represented or present in person, were bona-fide residents of California. Los Angeles, San Diego, Santa Barbara, San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose, Alameda, Berkeley and other California towns contributed to the long list of composers, musicians and singers. This is the first time in the history of music in America that one state has furnished every number for four long musical programs, distributed over three days in one music festival. To add to the unusual features of the affair, the composers, musicians and singers of Berkeley alone contributed one entire evening's program. This was considered all the more remarkable, because Berkeley has only 60,000 inhabitants.

As an intimation of the results artists may expect from the proposed art center and foundation, once it is established, every composer, musician and singer who appeared on the program of the music festival was paid for his or her productions. This, in itself, was unusual, since most composers and artists are commonly supposed to contribute of their artistry free of charge to home events.

Mr. Cadman's Songs

The program for the first night of the musical festival was devoted to the productions of Charles Wakefield Cadman, the composer, of Los Angeles, including a number of Indian folk-lore songs, which he has collected and set to music, sung by Tsianina, a Cherokee Indian girl, who has been interpreting Mr. Cadman's Indian music and songs for several years. Selections from Mr. Cadman's American Indian opera also were presented. The composer played, in company with two other musicians, several trios of his own composition.

The second night was devoted to Berkeley composers, musicians and vocalists and the afternoon presentation on the third day consisted of music from the public schools, ranging from simple kindergarten songs to an interesting program by a high school orchestra. More than 1000 boy and girl musicians selected from the many public school orchestras and bands in Berkeley played together under one leader in several numbers. The fourth presentation was contributed by the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, presenting selections from the club opera, "Ilya of Muron" and from several other operas and musical plays by local composers which have been presented by the club in past years. A chorus of more than 300 voices sang on the closing night.

After all expenses had been paid, the net proceeds of the music festival, which ran well into the thousands of dollars, were turned over to the War Memorial Fund of the City of Berkeley. Next year's music festival, already planned to be greater than this, will turn its funds into the art center foundation. Composers and artists will be paid for their services in that festival, as in this year's production.

CANADA'S PACIFIC ARCHIPELAGO

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There are probably few parts of the North American continent less known to the general public than that archipelago of islands of all sizes, ranging from several miles in length and breadth to the merest fraction of an acre of barren rock rising above the waters of the Gulf of Georgia, which lies between the mainland and Vancouver Island. A few, those nearest to the cities of Vancouver and Victoria—have become fairly well known as summer camping resorts; others,

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A ramshackle jetty running out into the gulf

such as Salt Spring Island, have been pretty completely settled and farmed. But the majority remain known only to a few settlers and loggers, and some of the smaller ones are probably to all intents and purposes unexplored. Just think of it—an uninhabited island within 100 miles of one of the biggest cities in Canada, and admit that romance is not yet gone even in these days of easy travel!

True, these islands of the gulf are more or less in the happy position of the country which has no history. Here one may seek in vain for lingering traditions of buccaneer treasure, or for pirates' coves, where in bygone centuries the slim black schooners lay hidden from pursuing frigates, while their earringed crews caroused on the sun-baked beach. Nothing of that kind here; if the gulf islands have any history, it is unrecorded, and so far as most of them are concerned, there is no evidence of their having had any early inhabitants, even Coast Indians.

But their interest is of another kind—that of nature before man's coming—the untrodden beach, the untracked forest, of the wild which seems to have been waiting since the beginning of time. And as that phase passes away it will be succeeded, as elsewhere, by the development of man's possession and conquest of his new territory.

Cruising up the gulf from Vancouver, one passes at first islands whose shores, dotted with bungalows and echoing in the summertime with the shouts and laughter of holiday-makers, are among the favorite playgrounds of city folk either from Vancouver or from Seattle. But these are soon left behind, and then comes island after island, a little monotonous in their similarity—Texada, Galiano, Cortes, Valdes and a host of others, named and unnamed—all clad with trees to the water's edge, with here and there a log house or a more ambitious frame building, surrounded by a clearing. Now and then a little white-beached bay opens up to view, with its ramshackle wooden jetty running out into the tide, and perhaps a motor boat lying at anchor, the settler's only link with the outer world but for the passing of the weekly steamer. There is little traffic in these all but land-locked seas; occasionally a towboat with a boom of logs for the lumber mill, sometimes by way of variety a surprised-looking cow in a flat-bottomed boat being towed across to pastures new. Many of the island farmers have land on more than one of the islands, necessitating the employment of this original method of changing pasture; the trouble being presumably compensated by the saving of fencing.

Generally speaking, the islands are not very fertile, though most have a proportion of good land. The larger ones which are thickly wooded are the best, and the task of clearing them is simplified by the proximity of the water to any given point, which does away with the problem of a long haul for the logs. On the smaller islands, which require little clearing, the soil is generally rather thin, barely covering the underlying rock which here and there thrusts itself through its scanty garment of earth. The smallest of all are mere rocks, with a short covering of grass, and these provide pasture for the settlers' sheep or goats. The great drawback to these smaller islands—indeed, to any but the largest—is the scarcity of water. Any small watercourses there may be upon them are soon dried up in the summer, and settlers have to rely on stored rain water. Fortunately the climate is wet enough to make that source of supply fairly reliable, but only for domestic consumption, and the problem of water for stock and garden crops still remains.

The prevailing natural growth is everywhere fir and pine, not often of any great size, with by way of variety the occasional ruddy stem and glossy foliage of an arbutus, and in spring the pale waxy flowers of the dogwood. Sal-lal bushes and choke-cherries grow abundantly, and there is a plentiful harvest of wild fruit, raspberries, blackberries and olallies. Bracken grows waist-deep in the clearings, and furnishes the settler with all the bedding he needs for his beasts.

The islanders are never visited by the less desirable fauna of British Columbia. The cougar and bear, so common on both the mainland and Vancouver Island, are never seen. Deer, however, are plentiful enough. How the deer came there in the first place is an interesting problem. Possibly they swam over from the mainland, unless, indeed, they were already in their present habitat at the time of the natural convulsion which gave birth to the whole archipelago. The ubiquitous raccoon, too, is an unwelcome visitor; and passing through the woods one is sure to call forth the angry scoldings of a gray squirrel, who considers his private larder in danger. Birds are not numerous, though there are hawks and owls in plenty, nor should the plump little so-called grouse be omitted. Lively little sandpipers run with bobbing gait along the white sand of the beaches among the bleached drift-logs which strew the shores of the gulf; and in the autumn flocks of big, ungainly cranes winging their way south from the approach of the arctic winter rest for a time in the treetops, with loud flapping of their wide wings.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A summer camp on an island near Vancouver

Some of the large islands possess quite considerable fresh water lakes, probably of volcanic origin.

LONGSHOREMEN IN OUTLAW STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Longshoremen disapproving the 22½ per cent wage cut agreed to by the International Longshoremen's Association, inaugurated an outlaw strike on Saturday morning. Several thousands of them were believed to have stopped work, but union officials said that they had no definite information as to the number. It was not a busy day on the piers, therefore it was difficult to estimate the strength of the rebellion, they said. Union officials were inclined to think there would not be much interruption of regular work, and said the refusal of the men to abide by the result of the majority vote of the unions could hardly be characterized as a strike, and thought that the men would return to work today.

They added that none of them wanted to accept a wage reduction, but in the circumstances they thought it the best thing to do.

FURTHER REPORTS ON STEEL STRIKE

Commission of Inquiry Supplements Inter-Church Evidence —Description of Abuses as Told by the Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Supplementary reports to the report on the steel strike for the Inter-Church World Movement are now being published by the Commission of Inquiry, headed by Bishop Francis J. McConnell, which investigated conditions in the steel industry before the strike. These new reports deal with the use of "under cover men," or spies in the strike and the uses of spy material after the strike; abuses of civil rights in western Pennsylvania; relation of press and pulpit to the strike as studied in Pittsburgh; public opinion in immigrant communities and the welfare work of the steel corporation.

"Making public these reports represents the fulfillment of the duty put upon the Commission of Inquiry by the Inter-Church Movement," said the officers of the commission, through the secretary, Heber Blankenhorn, in making the report. "We have simply tried not to shirk our original responsibilities. The reports indicate what a mass of facts the commission had before making its own report and exemplify the types of investigation by the trained staff which worked under the supervision of the Bureau of Industrial Research. Besides the report of investigators, accepted and edited by the commission, there will be made public certain records of the commission's activities since the investigation, as well as during the strike. The commission's work is just as pertinent as it was a year ago. There has been no fundamental change in the conditions reported on. There are problems in the steel industry, notably the 12-hour day and the denial of collective action among the workmen, which will not down."

Information from Workers

The committee reports further the receipt of many communications from workers in the steel mills, describing present conditions. The writers usually asked that their names be kept secret as they would be discharged were it known that they had written to the commission. One of the most recent showed that in some mills during the depression of the past summer, when there was often but a few days' work in a week, the 24-hour turn and the seven-day week were abolished and many 12-hour men were working only 10 hours. Another wrote, regarding intermittent labor, that in case of breakdown, the men were required to stay around the inside of the plant, even when not working, although they were paid only for actual work done. He said also, commenting on public statements, that the men would rather work 12 hours than eight, that the men had never been asked how many hours they wanted to work.

"It is impossible for us to regard our work as finished and our responsibility ended as long as such letters keep coming in from workmen we never heard of before," said Bishop McConnell, commenting on these communications.

One member of the commission, Dr. A. W. Taylor, who returned recently from a series of church conferences, in England, said:

Opinion Abroad

"The steel report is pretty well known in England and was rather startling to leaders there. They contrasted conditions in the American industry with the universal 8-hour day in the British steel plants, and said that there were no great steel employers there who refused to recognize the workmen's rights to organize, or who did not deal with organized labor.

"No such church report has been made in England, although it is quite common for leading churchmen, including several bishops, to be members of the British Labor Party. The opinion commonly expressed was that the steel report was epoch-making as an expression of Christian ethics."

These supplementary reports, according to the foreword of the new volume, must not be considered merely as supporting documents to the steel report, as they are separate, fuller studies of special phases within the scope of the general investigation. This volume, called "Public Opinion and the Strike," the foreword points out, seems to the commission to have value altogether apart from its specific relation to the steel strike, as it "affords some of the data to be reckoned with in deciding what public opinion is in reference to a strike, the opinion reflected by the press, opinion, as checked or controlled or molded by the relations of industrial companies to the organs of civil government in industrial communities, the opinion of groups of workers, opinion, as influenced by reports of spies, opinion as to the conceptions or misconceptions of foreign-speaking communities.

Nature of the Reports

"To all of those who have thought of the Inter-Church reports as radical we would like to say it continues, that every condition in the steel industry which the report criticized is remediable, and remediable without the inauguration of anything even resembling social revolution. There is no improvement which we advocate which the leaders of the steel industry cannot themselves put into effect." Calling attention to various announcements of the steel company to the effect that it hoped soon to decrease working hours, the foreword concludes that "The most important matter of all, the policy of control of the labor force, is quite capable of reform by motion of the management.

"The most important of these reports," the officers of the commission said, "present the data on which the commission made one of its recommendations, namely, that the government investigate the so-called detective agencies, with a view to their regulation or abolition."

JEWS APPEAL FOR PALESTINE FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Worshippers in 500 Jewish synagogues in New York City, and in hundreds of others throughout the country, at services yesterday ushering in the New Year 5682 of the Jewish calendar, were asked to contribute toward the Keren Hayesod, or Palestine Foundation Fund, to promote the reestablishment of the Jewish national home in Palestine. The Keren Hayesod, which hopes to raise $100,000,000 for its works, plans irrigation of the Jordan Valley, use of the water power of the Jordan River, the rebuilding of the highways of history, reclamation of waste lands by planting eucalyptus trees on sand dunes and agricultural development of the country.

Officials of the organization report that Jews all over central and eastern Europe and certain parts of Asia are anxiously awaiting the opportunity of escaping from the oppression and persecution of their countries, and of making new homes in Palestine. During last year, they report, 15,000 were admitted in the country and employed on roads, railways and farms.

Nahum Sokolow, chairman of the executive committee of the World Zionist Organization, is expected here soon with Dr. Chaim Weizmann and a delegation of Zionist leaders from other countries. Later on, another delegation headed by Vladimir Jobotinsky, founder of the Jewish Legion, which served under General Allenby in Palestine, is expected. Both will campaign for funds for their project.

PROPERTY FIGURES FOR NEW YORK CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Board of Taxes and Assessments has announced that the 1922 valuation of real and personal property of residents of this city has been set at $10,614,804,042, which exceeds last year's figure by $418,597,163. The board announces that this is a tentative figure only, intimating that while there may be reductions in some cases, in others increased valuation is probable.

It is thought that if the personal property assessment is reduced in the same proportion as last year, the total assessment roll may be lower than that of this year, but an increased value in real estate is considered likely.

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NOTICE

(D. P. U. 533)
THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
In Department of Public Utilities
Boston, September 29, 1921.

On the petition of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston for approval of an issue of additional capital stock of the par value of $4,505,800 to pay for additions to and extensions of its plant and property, the Commission of the Department of Public Utilities will give a public hearing to all parties interested at its hearing-room, 166 State House, Boston, on Thursday, the sixth day of October next, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon.

And the petitioner is required to give notice of said hearing by serving a copy hereof upon the cities of Boston, Chelsea, Newton, Somerville, Waltham and Woburn, and the towns of Arlington, Ashland, Bedford, Bellingham, Brookline, Burlington, Canton, Carlisle, Dedham, Dover, Framingham, Holliston, Hopkinton, Lexington, Lincoln, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Milton, Natick, Needham, Norfolk, Sharon, Sherborn, Stoneham, Sudbury, Walpole, Watertown, Wayland, Weston, Westwood and Winchester five days at least prior to the date of said hearing, and by publication hereof in the Boston Post, the Boston Globe, the Boston Herald, the Boston Traveler, the Boston American, the Boston Evening Record, The Christian Science Monitor and the Boston Evening Transcript, in each of said papers once each week for two successive weeks prior to the date of said hearing, and to make return of service and publication at the time of hearing.

By order of the Commission,
ALLAN BROOKS
Assistant Secretary.

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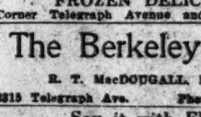

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

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I. It Begins

The Pre-Raphaelite movement began in friendship. Three young men, each following art, each in the student stage, but extraordinarily advanced for students, met, talked, revolted and agreed that the world was wrong, and that their way was the right way in art.

This has happened hundreds of times, and will happen again hundreds of times. Movements begin thus. Romanticism, Realism, Pleinairism, Impressionism, Post Impressionism, Cubism all sprang from revolt or from rebirth. Such movements fail or succeed according to the strength and rectitude of the new vision and the degree of genius of the revolters.

The three young men who founded Pre-Raphaelitism—Dante Gabriel Rossetti (1828-1882), John Everett Millais (1829-1896), William Holman Hunt (1827-1910), had genius, and they were a wonderful combination. They were students at the Royal Academy Schools; they became fast friends, and through their talks and practice Pre-Raphaelitism was born. There was another young man of genius who never joined the Brotherhood. He was a self-reliant, independent character who preferred to go his own way, and his way of painting was not entirely sympathetic to the three ardent youths who, at any rate for a time, knew exactly what their aims were. This masterful outsider was Ford Madox Brown (1821-1893), to whom Rossetti, in a fit of enthusiasm, had gone as pupil; but he soon tired of the discipline. Ford Madox Brown, although he never belonged to the Brotherhood, and never signed his pictures P. R. B., is today regarded by the public as one of the clan. The public sees no difference between his "Jesus Washing Peter's Feet," "Pretty Baa Lambs," "Work," "Take Your Son, Sir," "The Last of England," and the other Pre-Raphaelite pictures, and reason is on their side. But facts are facts, and Ford Madox Brown was never a Pre-Raphaelite.

The three foundation members were as I have said, Rossetti, Millais, and Holman Hunt. To these were added later James Collinson, painter, F. G. Stephens, painter and writer, Thomas Woolner, sculptor, and W. M. Rossetti, writer, brother of Dante Gabriel. These four were serious and accomplished men, but had the movement depended entirely upon them it would have made no stir in the world. It was fostered by the Big Three: it functions today by reason of the pictures they painted and the thoughts they put into the world. Of these three there can be no doubt that Millais was the greatest painter, and his "Carpenter's Shop," which this year was bought for the British Nation for £10,000, is the central figure of the movement. One other great name must be mentioned, John Ruskin, who championed the movement when most of the world derided and condemned it.

Would that one of the band had painted the Three in a group when they met evening after evening, day after day, to plan the Brotherhood. There was that strange poet-painter Rossetti, full of whims and lore, the son of an Italian poet and political exile, a medievalist in heart and thought, a consistent lover of beauty, who for years could not determine whether he wished to be poet or painter; who produced poems and pictures unique in England, and whose influence on his contemporaries, and long afterward was immense.

It is strange that the dreamy young Rossetti, and the practical young Millais should have been such close friends. Art was their common ground. There was not a line of poetry in Millais, but as a craftsman he was far ahead of Rossetti. He had a natural instinct for drawing and painting. Before he was 20 he was producing pictures as fine, perhaps finer, than any he did in later life. As a painter Rossetti was always rather the gifted amateur, but it is possible that if it had not been for him Pre-Raphaelitism might never have startled the art world. Certain it is that when Millais passed from the influence of Rossetti, from his fiery talk, rapid ideas and luminous ideals, gradually he reverted to type, that is to a hearty, forceful, blunt, sensible, kindly man, a typical jolly Englishman, who happened to possess an amazing gift for drawing and painting.

The third of the Big Three—Holman Hunt—was quite unlike either of his companions. Probably he had more intellectual and moral force than either, and he was the only one of the three who throughout his life remained consistent to the principles of Pre-Raphaelitism. His later pictures, such as "The Scapegoat," "The Finding of Jesus in the Temple," and "The Light of the World," had all the minute attention to detail, and the patient and loving sincerity that was evident in his "Eve of St. Agnes," which may be called the first Pre-Raphaelite picture, and which early caught the attention of Rossetti. It was this picture, "The Eve of St. Agnes," not to be confused with the one under this title by Millais, painted in the early part of 1848, that induced Rossetti to seek out Holman Hunt and to become an intimate of his studio.

So these three met, clasped hands, put heads together, and began to plot a rebirth of art—Rossetti the poet, Millais the craftsman, and Holman Hunt the saint. No, that is too strong a word, say, the man of deeply religious feeling.

For months they had been talking about art and lamenting the barren, complacent, uninspired condition into which, with a few exceptions, art had fallen in England. But perhaps the movement would never have been started had there not, about this time, come into Millais' possession a book of engravings of the frescoes in the Campo Santo at Pisa. They studied this book night after night. In Holman Hunt's words, "The innocent spirit which had directed the invention of the painter (or painters) was traced, point after point, with emulation by each of us who were the workers, with the determination that a kindred simplicity should regulate our own ambition."

Briefly, it was their aim to work in the spirit of the painters who preceded Raphael. They did not, at the beginning, call themselves Pre-Raphaelites. It was given to them in derision. They accepted it with gratitude.

In 1849 three pictures were exhibited, signed with the letters P. R. B. But the secret was well kept. Nobody outside the select circle knew what the letters meant, minutely but firmly inscribed on Rossetti's "The Girlhood of Mary Virgin," on Millais' "Lorenzo at the House of Isabella," and on Holman Hunt's "Rienzi." These pictures aroused no adverse criticism. Indeed, they were quite well received. Perhaps the three young men were disappointed. Innovators do not expect to be treated with complacence. There was no critical storm, not even a thunder cloud.

But next year, 1850, the storm broke. The Brotherhood had produced a literary organ called "The Germ." Financially it was a dire failure. Only four numbers were published. I looked through a set of this innocuous journal last week in the art library of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and decided that it is one of the mildest and gentlest art magazines that I have ever read. The art pundits of 1850 must have been an oversensitized and timid lot. Having decided that these daring youths had attacked their cherished art practices and beliefs, they determined to chastise them at the first opportunity, which came soon: it came when, in 1850, Millais exhibited "The Carpenter's Shop" and "Ferdinand Lured by Ariel," Rossetti "Ecce Ancilla Domini," and Holman Hunt "A Converted British Family Sheltering a Christian Missionary from the Persecution of the Druids."

Even the newspapers found themselves affronted. The three gentle-hearted rebels were attacked and abused from Blackwood's Magazine to the penny-a-liner. Even Charles Dickens called "The Carpenter's Shop" "mean, odious, revolting and repulsive," and the critics were angrier than ever when they discovered the meaning of the P. R. B. signature.

To us today all this seems very surprising—and silly Pre-Raphaelitism was not even new. J. F. Lewis, without knowing it, was one, and so was William Dyce, who had absorbed much from the German "Nazarenes." It was the force and power of Rossetti, Millais and Holman Hunt that frightened the official painters and critics. Little did they think that their efforts to stifle the beginnings of Pre-Raphaelitism would be received by future generations merely with surprise mingled with pity.

Q. R.

A PROTEST

What It Suggests

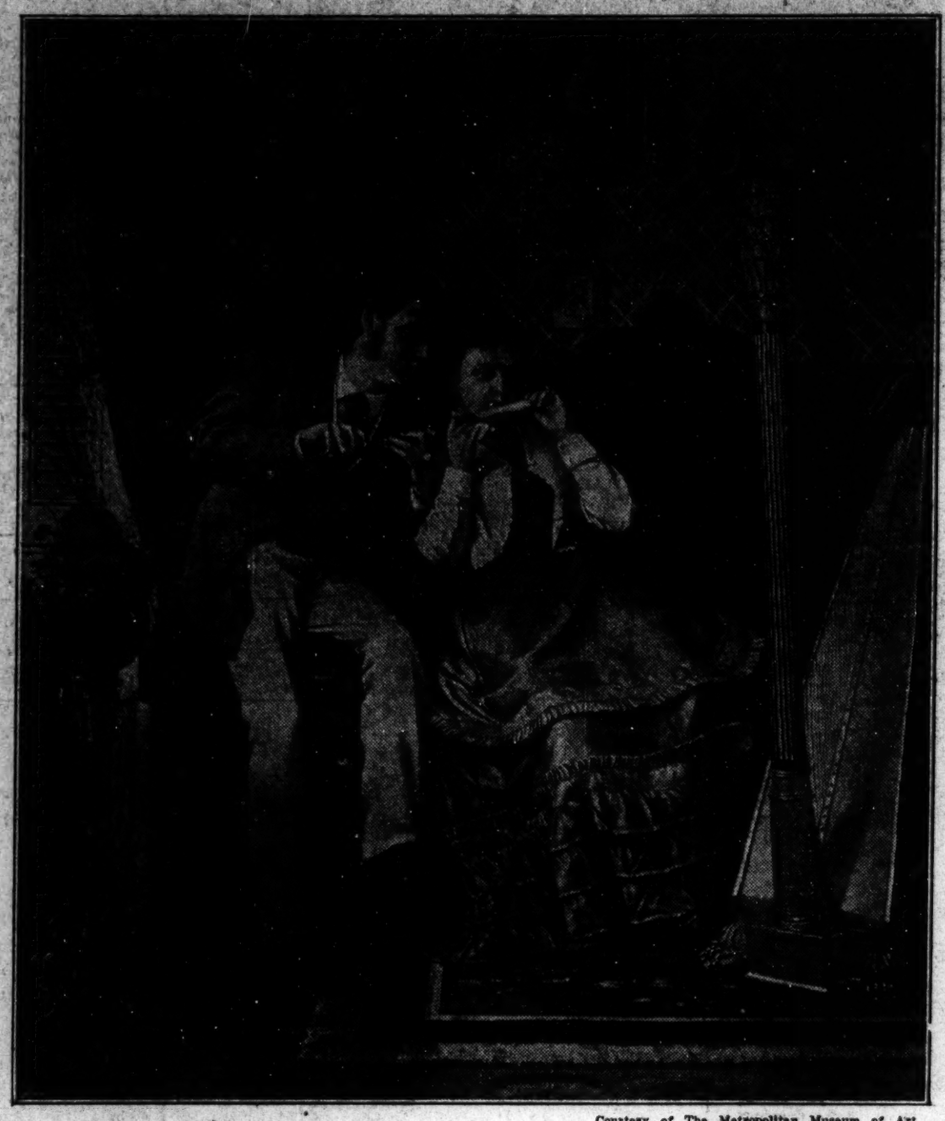
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Too much has been made of the recent anonymous "Protest" against the "Exhibition of Degenerate Modernistic Works in the Metropolitan Museum of Art," and yet not enough. Anonymous criticism need not ever be taken very seriously. Critics who refuse to sign their names are either afraid that these names do not carry great weight, or else unwilling to face any responsibility for their criticism. Besides, this particular "Protest" revealed a sad lack of critical judgment, it was foolish in its vague talk of "Bolshevism" and "Satanism," and it was altogether too sweeping in its condemnation of a show in which the paintings objected to were in a small minority. The majority were of interest to artists who delighted in the opportunity to study them. Had the "Protest" been more restrained, more logical, more discriminating, it might have been more effective, for it suggested a question or two useful to thrash out in public. But, anyway, it came rather late, for the exhibition was about to close and, moreover, the fashion for work now classified under the meaningless title "Modernistic" is on the wane. Germany, its cradle, is turning from it. Rumors come that in Italy, the headquarters of Futurism, the pendulum is swinging back to Ingres and fine drawing, and we may hope that this is the beginning of the gradual disappearance of all that is understood by Post-Impressionism.

Duty Museums Owe Public

The correspondence on the subject in the New York papers was mostly irrelevant, and when it did touch upon an important point raised by the "Protest" and promised to become interesting, suddenly closed. This question is the duty museums owe to the public by which they are largely supported. Of course, the chief object of art museums is the preservation of the world's masterpieces and, in consequence, they are depended upon to maintain the highest standard. The work of the past has long been labeled and pigeon-holed, and anyone can pronounce upon it without danger of going far astray—which is why the greater part of all the learned talk about art nowadays is concerned with the past. The work of the present has not been labeled and pigeon-holed, and yet the museum that finds a place for it is supposed to judge it by the same high standard, and the museum's selections of examples for exhibition is taken therefore as a guarantee for their fine quality.

Now, many critics, museum directors and art professors have fought a little shy of pronouncing positively upon late developments of post-impressionism, for no better reason than because certain modern artists whom we accept as masters beyond dispute and hang with the masters of all time, figured as extremists and anarchists to their generation. Courbet, Whistler, Manet and the groups associated with them were rejected and condemned; therefore, it is argued, artists who seem extremists and anarchists to us must be masters; and, to show ourselves wiser than previous generations, we must accept them at once or, at all events, we must not commit ourselves.



Courtesy of The Metropolitan Museum of Art

"The Music Lesson," by J. G. Brown: a charming bit of fancy from days gone by

It is just here the trouble comes in. The Metropolitan might have made the recent exhibition an admirable object lesson for the student, even a protection for the public who in matters of art is apt to go wrong if left to itself, had the museum officials pronounced judiciously and critically upon the various groups represented. To the artist it seemed as if no one could turn from three of the walls to the fourth without realizing how completely that fourth was given away by the other three—how wide is the gulf between impressionists and most of the post-impressionists. But then, the difference today is that the new anarchists are accepted by the authorities and rejected by the artists, while the anarchists of Courbet's, Whistler's, Manet's day were rejected by the authorities and accepted by the artists.

The Metropolitan did not profit by its opportunity. Mr. Bryson Burroughs, in his Introduction to the Catalogue, was inclined to be non-committal, to hedge, it might almost be thought. More recently the Metropolitan, officially, has rather made a virtue of having at no time passed judgment upon the pictures, of having left it to the public, after seeing the new and the old schools of painting in the same building, to carry out its own comparison. This is just what the public is incapable of doing—just what the student is incapable of doing. It is bad enough to mislead the public which, once accustomed to mistake bad for good, is apt to remain forever blind to good. It is worse to mislead the student, unless his after life is to be spent unlearning what he learns in his student years. What can be expected when "modernistic" models which have been set up in his schools are also found, apparently approved, on the walls of the most important museum in the country? The result already can be seen in some of his work published, apparently, as a credit to the school in which it was produced, though it is a direct crib from paintings in the Metropolitan exhibition.

Preference to Foreign Schools

If the Metropolitan was as liberal in showing the work of contemporary American artists as in showing the work of contemporary foreign artists, it might not matter so much. But as the Metropolitan gives its preference to foreign schools, naturally the public and students attribute the preference to the greater interest and merit of the foreign work. So much could be done for American art by a more liberal policy that this preference is to be regretted, though the importance of many of the exhibitions that have come of it cannot be questioned. Were shows organized in which artists themselves selected and hung the work, the Metropolitan could not be held responsible for the quality of the collection—it would not, as in the case of the criticized "Exhibition of Impressionists and Post-Impressionists," be setting its official seal upon any special school or group or artist.

After all, if the museum is in need of the public's money for its support, it owes the artist at home the public service it could render him by loaning him galleries at certain seasons, thus establishing in America the sort of annual exhibition the English arrange at Burlington House and the French at the Palais des Beaux-Arts. It is high time that America should have a salon. New York is the principal city in the country, and it is in the power of the Metropolitan to provide the salon in New York and so contribute not only to the success and reputation of the artists but to the prosperity of the city. London and Paris have found their leading exhibitions very valuable financial assets because of the many people who travel from everywhere to see them. The management of the Brooklyn Museum, so near the Metropolitan, has given an example of what could be done. When the National Academy was homeless, it was the Brooklyn Museum that came to the rescue, not the Metropolitan. Nobody would be so foolish as to object to foreign art being exhibited. America knows less of art beyond its own frontiers, possibly, than England, and the English have always been reproached for the insularity of their art policy. But foreign art should not be shown to the exclusion of art at home.

To offer the artists of all countries an equal chance is the liberal aim of the salons in Paris. This cannot be accomplished by a special exhibition of foreign groups specially arranged by a museum, which is necessarily supposed to extend its official approval to everything included unless disapproval is officially expressed. The museum has only to provide the galleries, the artists can do the rest, and the artists who run the Royal Academy and the salons have proved themselves splendidly competent to do it with success and prosperity.

PAINTINGS OF A HALF CENTURY AGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Where the Thinker ponders perpetually, just across the main entrance hall of the Metropolitan Museum, an inscription invites the visitor into the recent Accession Room. This is a well-lighted salon of modest dimensions, where the variously assorted displays are changed with every month of the calendar. Yet there is always enough here to make the place a sufficient objective point in itself alone, as summarising the current activities, the range and riches of the vast and ever-expanding institution.

At the present moment—whatever the incidental diversions of a Nicolo Pisano pulpit carving in marble from the Cathedral of Pisa, formerly a cherished possession of John Ruskin; the Near East lacquers and textiles given by Miss Lily Place, and the marvelous gossamer web of Belgian lace that was the handkerchief of a queen (Marie Henriette, Archduchess of Austria, bride of King Leopold II)—one eventually turns attention to the half-dozen small American paintings newly hung on the walls. For, after all, to the average layman, it is the paintings that make an art museum.

This small group, the gift of Col. Charles A. Fowler, ought to be universally interesting. The pictures are representative, standard nineteenth-century works by such native worthies as Sanford R. Gifford, James M. Hart, J. G. Brown, and Worthington Whittredge. To the conservative anti-modernist they bring back halcyon days unruffled by even the faintest premonition of impressionism. To the up-to-date eclectic, on the other hand, they are at least "documents." They stand as landmarks by which to guage what some of us call progress, and serve as not unpleasing reminders of things outgrown.

Gifford's "Lake Maggiore" is the regulation semi-classical landscape of our forefathers, and holds no mysteries, even to the uninitiated. It is a pleasing example of the Hudson River school. The Hart is a perfect pastoral of the American renaissance that started with the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876. The Whittredge "Trout Pool" is a truly likable forest interior, rendered with the unaffected zest and feeling of a nature lover, in simple rustic browns and greens. Then we come to a typical parlor showpiece of half a century ago—the sprightly little genre by J. G. Brown, entitled "Gentleman and Lady Making Music." He is playfully holding the flute and manipulating the stops, while she blows gently in the mouthpiece. "Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter." Altogether a naïve and charming bit of fancy from days gone by.

Now, these things are good, even mildly delightful, in their class—which is the kindergarten class. Since they have aroused curious thought, the moment is propitious for passing on to look at a few full-stature paintings, not necessarily either contemporaneous or American, for the sake of comparison and relativity.

Notable among the latest added exhibits—though not placed in the Accession Room because they have not become the actual property of the museum—are the 12 paintings by European masters lent for an indefinite period by Charles Chauncey Stillman in memory of his father, James Stillman. Eight of these pictures are of the Italian Renaissance, two are French of the eighteenth century, and one each by Rembrandt and Murillo.

Of the two French pictures, one is a gay and graceful portrait of Mlle. Blondel de Gagny, holding her mantle full of flowers, by Nattier, whose reputation for harmonious delicacy is well sustained in two or three other prime examples on these walls. The other is the less familiar Vestris, who was an artist of distinguished quality for his time, judging from this presentment of a somewhat vapid young lady of Louis XVI period, in white crinoline dress with satin stripes, and a sash of dark blue ribbon. The ribbon and satin textures, while kept faultlessly in place as to their color values, are painted with a degree of technical bravura that may be found in Ingres and David, and occasionally in the great English portraitists of the Van Dyck following, but in no artist of the American school, with the possible exception of Copley.

In the Italian paintings, finally, particularly the half-length portrait of a man by Lorenzo di Credi, and the two superb full-length, life-size figures by Moroni, are exemplified some of the very highest master traits, which lift painting out of school or period into the universal art kinship that is not to be labeled either antique or modern, either independent or academic, but is of yesterday, today and tomorrow. This is unmistakably the Lorenzo di Credi of Vasari's description, whose picture in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence, supposed to be a likeness of his master, Verrocchio, shows similarity to this one, not only in pose and in certain details, but in easy authority, elegance, assurance, power. The two Moronis are strikingly suggestive of Holbein's influence.

But, the Rembrandt? and the Murillo? Frankly, they are posers,—and not to the inquisitive amateur alone. It may be possible to study out a plausible reason why the Murillo Madonna is of an unwonted brown, drab and maroon cast, not usually associated with the Spanish Raphael's palette. As for the Rembrandt, it is another of those innumerable alleged portraits of the painter's son Titus, no two of which bear a recognizable likeness to one another. Anyway, it is overwhelmed by that perhaps most grandiose of the Museum's Rembrandts (now numbering close upon a score), the "Noble Slav," of the Vanderbilt bequest, which hangs on the same wall, only a few feet away.

In any event, the two groups of recent-accession paintings, viewed in conjunction as here suggested, make an edifying objective for a visit. And a visit to the Metropolitan without some definite objective is apt to be baffingly confused, if not wearisomely wasted.

CANADA

Its National Gallery Opens

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Canada — With house swept and garnished, the National Gallery of Canada has once more opened its doors to the public. Its term of exile for the benefit of homeless members of Parliament is over, and, possibly as a reward for its self-effacement, it has been given additional space and now occupies the whole of the east wing of the Victoria Memorial Museum at Ottawa.

Today, directors of art galleries are keenly awake to the fact that the setting for their pictures is every whit as important as the stage setting for a play, and at Ottawa the keynote everywhere is extreme simplicity. There is nothing elaborate, nothing strikingly original in the arrangements of the decorations, but on the other hand there is not one discordant note. The whole place reminds you of a well-ordered garden, and is just as full of delights. Whether you linger near a "Barye" lioness, pore over a "Dürer" engraving or delight in the subtleties of a Whistler sketch, it is always with the same happy feeling that you are welcome. Everything has been planned for your comfort. There are plenty of seats; even the prints and drawings have labels which you can read with ease; the wall coverings, dull blues, greens and faded reds for the pictures and gray for the prints, never obtrude themselves on your notice, and most important of all the pictures themselves have been given ample space; the delicacy of Corot, the freshness of Sisley, or the quiet of James Maris shine out undisturbed by over-clamorous neighbors.

Very possibly it is just this proper appreciation of its own possessions which makes the National Gallery of Canada such a particularly attractive place. There is the court of sculpture, for example, which you are bound to pass through because it occupies the whole of the ground floor. Instead of the dust-laden Dianas and finger-besmeared fauns hiding in corners or huddling in the shadow of huge equestrian statues which we have grown used to in the galleries of casts, here is something quite different. Every piece of statuary is properly placed and given an adequate setting and there is not a white one among them. They have all been colored, not in order to pretend that they are marble, bronze, wood or stone, but to give a better idea of what the originals are like in color and tone and therefore in form, and as a result the sculpture court becomes a pleasurance in place of a mausoleum.

Two Important Galleries

It is the pictures, however, we have come to see and, passing the second floor, which is shared by the administration offices and the print department, we are taken up to the story above, where, to secure the advantages of top lighting, the two most important galleries have been arranged. The one to be seen first contains the old masters' work, or at any rate pictures painted principally before the nineteen hundreds, and although Canada has not yet been able to purchase Rembrandts, Velásquezs or Titians, there is much that is well worth seeing on the walls. The full length portrait of Charles I, by Daniel Mytens, who preceded Van Dyck as court painter in England, may have lacked the grace, courtliness and romance of his successor, but here you are sure is Charles as he must have been, and more than one cause for civil war is plainly revealed upon the canvas. There is Caravaggio's portrait of a Cardinal, painted with all the vigor and bravura of a modern impressionist; an extremely fine Lawrence; and the robust John Herring, an excellent example of Hogarth's work at its best. Cima, Van Honthorst, Snyders, Goya, Hoppner and Beechey are all well represented, but the most interesting picture of all, from a patriotic point of view, is Benjamin West's "Death of Wolfe." This was presented to Canada by the Duke of Westminster in 1917, and given to the Canadian War Memorials in token of his great appreciation of the magnificent part Canada played in the Great War.

There are four other pictures in this gallery which also belong to the War Memorial Collection and which every one must be glad for Canada to possess. They are, Reynolds' portrait of Jeffrey, Lord Amherst, who fought with Wolfe at Quebec, and was made first Governor-General of British North America; Lawrence's portrait of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the first white man to cross the Rockies; Sir John Franklin of the "North West Passage" painted by Thomas Phillips, and most excellent of all artistically, Romney's very fine portrait of Joseph Brant, chief of the Six Nation Indians.

American Paintings

To leave the rich mellowness of these pictures whose glowing orange, scarlets, greens and browns are well tempered by time and varnish and turn to the gallery of modern European art is like stepping from an exquisitely furnished Adam room out into the open air of the Surrey downs at mid-summer. One American gallery is said to have canaries singing in its central court, but here the pictures themselves sing and blue is the predominating motif. A red sun sinks through soft Monet blues in his "Waterloo Bridge, the Sun in a Fog."

The war memorials have made Ottawa rich in Orpens. The two portraits, "Major General Loomis," and "A Canadian Airman" admirably express his vigor and speed, and of the two earlier pictures, purchased by the National Gallery before Orpen had become a household word, "Mary" is a delightful portrait of a little girl and the other, "Reflections," is an exquisitely painted nude, quiet in key, full of soft lights and subtle half tones.

There is much to delight us, Lavery's "Mary in Green," Glynn Philpott's "Morning Prayer," Brangwyn's "Charity," and Spencer Watson's "Mary and Guido," among others. Arnesby Brown's big picture "In Suffolk" makes a universal appeal. You pause to watch the gathering clouds and to look, beyond the group of cattle gathered on the brow of the hill, at the tiny village far away where the sun still shines though the shadows of the clouds lie heavy on the land between. It is a dramatic moment and a great picture. But there is much still to tell. Boudin, Mark Fisher, Laura Knight, Cameron, Charles Shannon, Charles Furse and Paul Dougherty and Luis Mora, the American painters, all are here, and you would be tempted to linger with each one except that there are still the smaller galleries to be seen. Two of these are given up to French art, and small but excellent examples of the work of Chardin, Rousseau, Decamps, Corot, Fantin-Latour, Ribot and other artists are found here. One small room easily suffices to exhibit all the primitives which the Canadian National Gallery possesses at present, for few and good has evidently been their motto and while there is nothing of outstanding importance, at least they have refrained from filling their walls with the second-rate.

Space is lacking to tell of the Canadian pictures and the interesting collections of prints, etchings, drawings and bronzes which the gallery possesses; these deserve and must be given a story of their own.

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THE HOME FORUM

He Is Still the Seigneur

A. Conan Doyle, writing in "The Refugees," pictures a French nobleman of the Old Régime in Canada, and the atmosphere of the old world he brought to the new:

"In a line from the stockade were a dozen cottages with cedar-shingled roofs turned up in the Norman fashion, in which dwelt the inhabitants under the protection of the seigneur's château—a strange little graft of the feudal system in the heart of an American forest. Above the main gate as they approached was a huge shield of wood with a coat of arms painted upon it, a silver ground with a chevron ermine between three coronets gules. At either corner a small brass cannon peeped through an embrasure. As they passed the gate the guard inside closed it and placed the huge wooden bars into position. A little crowd of men, women and children were gathered round the door of the château, and a man appeared to be seated on a high-backed chair upon the threshold.

"'You know my father,' said the young man with a shrug of his shoulders. 'He will have it that he has never left his Norman castle, and that he is still the Seigneur de la Noue, the greatest man within a day's ride of Rouen, and of the richest blood in Normandy. He is now taking his dues and his yearly oaths from his tenants, and he would not think it becoming, if the governor himself were to visit him, to pause in the middle of so august a ceremony. But if it would interest you, you may step this way and wait until he has finished. You, madame, I will take at once to my mother, if you will be so kind as to follow me.'

"The sight was, to the Americans at least, a novel one. A triple row of men, women, and children were standing round in a semi-circle, the men rough and sunburned, the women homely and clean, with white caps upon their heads, the children open-mouthed and round-eyed, awed into an unusual quiet by the reverent bearing of their elders. In the centre, on his high-backed carved chair, there sat an elderly man very still and erect, with an exceedingly solemn face. He was a fine figure of a man, tall and broad, with large strong features, clean-shaven and deeply lined, a huge beak of a nose, and strong shaggy eyebrows which arched right up to the great wig, which he wore full and long as it had been worn in France in his youth. On his wig was placed a white hat cocked jauntily at one side with a red feather streaming round it, and he wore a coat of cinnamon colored cloth with silver at the neck and pockets, which was still very handsome, though it bore signs of having been frayed and mended more than once. This, with black velvet knee breeches and high well-polished boots, made a costume such as De Catinat had never before seen in the wilds of Canada.

"As they watched, a rude husbandman walked forwards from the crowd, and kneeling down upon a square of carpet placed his hands between those of the seigneur.

"'Monsieur de Sante Marie, Monsieur de Sante Marie, Monsieur de Sante Marie,' said he three times, 'I bring you the faith and homage which I am bound to bring you on account of my fief Herbert, which I hold as a true man of faith of your seigneury.'

"'Be true, my son. Be valiant and true!' said the old nobleman solemnly. . . .

". . . Then, as each of the tenants stepped forward to pay their old-world homage, they all left some share of their industry for their lord's maintenance. With some it was a bundle of wheat, with some a barrel of potatoes, while some had brought skins of deer or of beaver. All these were carried off by the major-domo, until each had paid his tribute, and the singular ceremony was brought to a conclusion. As the seigneur rose, his son, who had returned, took De Catinat by the sleeve and led him through the throng.

"'Father,' said he, 'this is Monsieur de Catinat, whom you may remember some years ago at Quebec.'

"The seigneur bowed with much condescension, and shook the guardsman by the hand.

"'You are extremely welcome to my estates, both you and your body-servants—'

"'They are my friends, monsieur. This is Monsieur Amos Green and Captain Ephraim Savage. My wife is travelling with me, but your courteous son has kindly taken her to your lady.'

"'I am honored—honored indeed!' cried the old man, with a bow and a flourish. 'I remember you very well, sir, for it is not common to meet men of quality in this country. I remember your father also, for he served with me at Rocroy, though he was in the Foot, and I in the Red Dragoons of Grissot. Your arms are a martlet in fess upon a field azure, and now that I think of it, the second daughter of your great-grandfather married the son of one of the Le Noues of Andelys, which is one of our cadet branches. Kinsman, you are welcome!' He threw his arms suddenly round De Catinat and slapped him three times on the back.

"The young guardsman was only too delighted to find himself admitted to such an intimacy.

"'I will not intrude long upon your hospitality,' said he. 'We are journeying down to Lake Champlain, and we hope in a day or two to be ready to go on.'

"'A suite of rooms will be laid at your disposal as long as you do me the honor to remain here. . . . But I forget my duties. . . . Come with me to the tapestried salon, and we shall see if my stewards can find anything for your refreshment. You play piquet, if I remember right? Ah, my skill is leaving me, and I should be glad to try a hand with you.'

"The manor-house was high and strong, built of gray stone in a framework of wood. The large iron-clamped door through which they entered was pierced for musketry fire and led into a succession of cellars, and storehouses in which the beets, carrots, potatoes, cabbages, cured meat, dried eels, and other winter supplies were placed. A winding stone staircase led them through a huge kitchen, flagged and lofty, from which branched the rooms of the servants, or retainers, as the old nobleman preferred to call them. Above this again was the principal suite, centering in the dining-hall with its huge fireplace and rude home-made furniture. Rich rugs formed of bear- or deer-skin were littered thickly over the brown-stained floor, and antlered heads bristled out from among the rows of muskets which were arranged along the wall. A broad rough-hewn maple table ran down the centre of this apartment, and on this was soon set a venison pie, a side of calvered salmon, and a huge cranberry tart, to which the hungry travellers did full justice."

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"The Return," by Ettore Tito

A Letter of Mr. Hosea Biglow's

[To the Editor of the Atlantic Monthly]

Dear Sir,—Your letter come to han'
Requestin'-me to please be funny;
But I ain't made upon a plan
Thet knows wut 's comin', gall or honey:
Ther' 's times the world does look so queer,
Odd fancies come afore I call 'em;
An' then agin, for half a year,
No preacher 'thout a call 's more solemn.

You're 'n want o' sunthin' light an' cute,
Rattlin' an' shrewd an' kin' o' jingleish,
An' wish, pervidin' it 'ould suit,
I'd take an' citify my English.
I ken write long-tailed, if I please,—
But when I 'm jokin', no, I thankee;
Then, 'fore I know it, my idees
Run helter-skelter into Yankee. . . .

But when I can't, I can't, that's all,
For Natur' won't put up with gullin';
Idees you hev to shove an' haul,
Like a druv pig ain't wuth a mullein:
Live thoughts ain't sent for; thru all rifts
O' sense they pour an' resh ye onwards,
Like rivers when south-lyin' drifts
Feel thet th' old airth 's a-wheelin' sun-wards. . . .

—James Russell Lowell.

Whitman's Letter Writing

W. remarked that he had received several "very pithy notes" from friends—"nothing too much said, just a few words to the point—sympathetic, loving, very precious," adding: "The modern letter is less elaborate and more like reality. A century ago—Oh, not so long ago, even fifty years, in my memory—letter writing was itself a profession about which men set much store; not a pastime, an act of a moment, for a direct expression of some necessary fact—then silence; but real work, involving time, quiet, patience. I was never a fulsome correspondent myself—wrote no superfluous letters: wrote very deliberately: often made a draft of my notes. I rarely do that now—very few people do it—except, of course, in official and business circles. I have given you drafts of several of my old letters: you have seen how extra-cautious I was: that was long ago. It involved a lot of useless work—made a man a slave: a long letter was half a day's job."—"With Walt Whitman in Camden," Horace Traubel.

The Soft Wet Winds

The green is on the grass and the blue is in the sky,
And the soft, wet winds of April hurry by.

—Mary Elizabeth Blake.

Closing the Day's Work

The day's work is drawing to a close. A woman goes by carrying an osier basket of fodder on her head, her crimson skirt swinging in full folds as she moves; a white and a black lamb shamble behind. Presently a little flock of sheep hurry past, driven by two laughing children. Then slowly comes a wicker carriage full of dry chestnut leaves, drawn by a pair of white oxen up the steep track, just a basket set upon a wooden sledge, which must have been as familiar to Virgil as it is now in all the mountains and woodlands of Italy. Down below men are digging the last furrow; "the bullocks bring home the plough hanging from the yoke"; and there in the valley creak and groan "the wains of Ceres with their lumbering wheels." The peasants we see returning home gather round the hooded fireplace as night closes in, each one to a task: some will prepare the flame-colored willow twigs "to curb the trailing vine" others make baskets of "timber thorn"; . . . and the good wife plies her shuttle across the web or spins a flaxen thread.

As we sit and watch the long shadows creep across the valley and the smooth waters of the river flowing swiftly hundreds of feet below, the smoke begins to rise from cottage roofs; . . . a group of belated shepherd children pass along. They run across the grass in merry play, singing in shrill, joyous voices. They have twisted garlands of hellebore round their hips and their heads are crowned with leaves. In the still air the mountaineer's great sea-shell horn sounds from a further range of Apennine, and it seems like a call to the children to some woodland festival.—"Home Life in Italy," by Lina Duff Gordon.

Susan and Her Farm

The other day we drove out to her farm. We were going to climb Eastman Hill, after Lady's Slippers, and then were to have supper with Susan.

The sky was very deep blue, with flocks of little white clouds sailing. The woods were still all different shades of light and bright green, and the apple trees were in full blossom. The barn swallows were skimming and pouring low about the green fields in their effortless flight. I think I never drove through so smiling a country.

The house is a long low brick one, with dormer windows, in the midst of an old orchard. There is a fence and a hedge, and a brick path leads to the door. There are lilac bushes at the corner of the house, and cinnamon roses and yellow lilies on each side of the doorway.

Susan came out, laughing with pleasure, to welcome us. She "jumped" us down with her kind hands, and took all our wraps. We went as far as the house, asking questions and chattering, and then Susan showed us our way, an opening in the screen of the woods reached by a path through the orchard, and stood shading her eyes with her hand to look after us.

We followed a bit of mossy old corduroy road, through moist rich woods, and then began to climb among a wood of beeches. Soon the rock began to crop out in small cliffs, and we found different treasures, the little pale pink corydalis, a black-and-white creeper's nest in a ferny cleft between two rocks, quantities of twin-flower, and then, rising a beech-covered knoll, we came on our first Lady's Slippers. The glade ahead was thronged with them. They spread their broad light-green leaves like wings, and their beautiful heads bent proudly. They grew sometimes singly, sometimes in clumps of fifteen or twenty blossoms, and were scattered over the whole glade as if a flight of rose-colored butterflies had just alighted.

We came on this same sight seven different times; this lovely company scattered over the slope among the rocks, where the ridge broke out into low gray pinnacles among the beeches.

When at last we could make up our minds to climb down, following the white thread of a waterfall, into the deeper woods, we found Painted Trilliums, bright white and painted with crimson, with jack-in-the-pulpits, both grown to a great size in the rich mold, amongst a green mist of uncurling ferns.

The brook which we followed came out at last in an open pasture above the farm. It was as refreshing as a bath in running water to come out into the cool, sweet evening air, for the heavy woods were warm. . . . Beside all our baskets, our handkerchiefs and hats were full of flowers. One of our number carried a young cherry tree, with roots and sod, over his shoulder, and mosses in his pockets, and the girls had Lady's Slippers and fern roots in their caught-up skirts.

The turf was powdered white as snow with Innocents, and there were violets. The pasture slopes down through dark needle-pointed clumps of balsam fir, and scattered hawthorn and cherry trees, which were in flower. A hermit thrush sang from one of the firs as we came down. The heavenly, pure carillon rang out again and again, as dusk fell deeper, the singer altering the pitch with each repetition of the song, ringing one lovely change after another.

Such a supper was set out on the porch! Fresh rolls and butter, cream cheese and chicken, jugs of milk and cream, fresh hot gingerbread, and bowls of wild strawberries. The porch runs out into the orchard, and the white petals of the apple-blossoms drifted down as we sat laughing and talking. Susan placed her chair near us, but nothing would induce her to eat with us, and she jumped up every minute and fluttered into the house, to press more good things on us. Presently, Sam came in from milking, and was a fellow-Yankee and a brother at once.

We could hardly bear to go home, and almost took Sam's offer (which scandalized Susan) of a night in the hay in the new barn. It would be so pretty to lie watching the swallows darting in and out after sunrise.

We went all through Susan's trim farmhouse, and saw her dairy, with its airy and spotless arrangements. The milk, thick and yellow with cream, was in curious blue glass pans, which Susan said came long ago from the Homestead. We saw all the chickens, the calves, and the black pigs. The jerseys blew long breaths at us from their mangers, and the horses put out their soft noses for sugar. The ducks were quacking and waddling all over the yard, and the pigeons fluttered about.

The late veeries and robins were singing, and the warm fragrance of the apple-blossoms was all about us, as we gathered our treasures together and drove home in the dusk.—"A Northern Countryside," Rosalind Richards.

Kings of the Earth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE fatal weakness of human monopoly is the fact of the allness of Mind and its idea. Principle alone has the reality of the all-power which lusting mortals aim for in banking, marketing, education, religion, medicine and the multitude of other human pursuits. Mind's absoluteness delivers from the oppression of monopoly the individual who understands this divine truth. And it is fast delivering the world from its burdens. The very cyclonic and almost unbelievable sweep of profiteering, secret price agreements, arrogant control of public necessities and other symptoms of human greed actually are an indication that these evils are having their day, which is soon to be ended. For all these unhealthy elements of modern business prove that the base and foundation of them—mortal mind—is being stirred to its depths. Hidden evil qualities are coming to the top to be destroyed the more easily by the Christian metaphysics which brings wrong into full view that it may the more effectively be eliminated. Mind, or God, is Principle and the almighty cause of metaphysical power, a power which fights not as the world does but with that unconquerable might which Paul refers to when he says, "For though we walk in the flesh, we do not war after the flesh: (For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds.)"

Mind is Love which permits no oppression. It is freedom itself, because it is everywhere good. All that is oppressed or restrained is the belief of evil, and that restraint is complete, for there is no wrong. Universal Love, divine Principle, is so unlimited in its mercy that it has made its own good and true idea as the only real thing. This living idea of Mind is what is actually present instead of false human qualities and actions which cannot be true but can only seem to be so. The energetic action, or expressed power of Principle, is really Christian Science, which is at work throughout the world. There is keen interest now in 1921 in reading what Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of this Science, wrote in 1899. On page 129 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," her words are, "I reluctantly foresee great danger threatening our nation,—imperialism, monopoly, and a lax system of religion. But the spirit of humanity, ethics, and Christianity sown broadcast—all concomitants of Christian Science—is taking hold of the public thought throughout our beloved country and in foreign lands, and is tending to counteract the trend of mad ambition."

"Kings of the earth" are many. There are other "kings of the earth" than those who wear crowns, and it is very frequently the case that among monopolists are some quite accurately called coal kings, oil kings, lumber kings, and so forth. And remembering this, there is immense solace for hard-pressed humanity in the great picture John presents to us in chapters xxi and xxii of Revelation, where, describing the city, or mighty condition of spirituality coming more and more to enfold the earth, he gives assurance that "the kings of the earth do bring their glory and honour into it." The mental state that is a king of the earth and the condition of human thinking that allows kings of the earth are swept away like chaff before the clear-cut power of Principle. Material kingliness, whether it seeks to control millions politically or to exert the power of a monarch over millions industrially or ecclesiastically, simply becomes as nothing before the one Mind whose manifestation is becoming clearer and clearer in the world today. This manifestation is the second coming to mortal apprehension of the Christ which has never really been absent, for Mind and the Christ-idea are All-in-all and have been forever. It is the kingliness of the King of kings, the ever living Christ, that is taking away the belief of material majesty and vaunting power. Mary Baker Eddy, writing of the Revelator, says, "With his spiritual strength, he has opened wide the gates of glory, and illumined the night of paganism with the sublime grandeur of divine Science, outshining sin, sorcery, lust, and hypocrisy. He takes away mitre and sceptre." ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 571.)

The world is full of king tendencies, full of desires to monopolize and control—desires astonishingly rampant and found over a wide range of humanity, all the way from the most petty officers to great manipulators of men and property. But these tendencies are yielding to the spur of the twentieth century, a century full to the brim with events of deepest moment. This spur is made up of the pricks of Principle against which "it is hard . . . to kick." As men approach nearer to spiritual living, or unity with Mind, the demand of this age, there may be seeming uproar. As Mrs. Eddy shows us, "The 'secret place,' whereof David sang, is unquestionably man's spiritual state in God's own image and likeness, even the inner sanctuary of divine Science, in which mortals do not enter without a struggle or sharp experience, and in which they put off the human for the divine." ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," p. 244.)

It is because the problem of monopoly is primarily individual that the struggle to know the true allness of Mind and idea must take place among the Uriah Heeps as well as among the Napoleons of the world. It was because mortal greed was so deeply founded in the individual human breasts of multitudes of men that nations have tolerated profiteering. But the real eagerness for gain, the desire for the unlimited good which divine Mind never ceases to bestow, is inherent only in the divine idea, of which the sorry belief of lust for material things is an untrue imitation. This is the truth that unclasps and is unclasping the hold of mortal belief of monopoly and desire for material gain. All things are spiritual, immortal, and the pure and good reflection of Mind, or God.

The Place de la Concorde

At every hour of the day the Place de la Concorde is beautiful and imposing. It was four o'clock; the lovely day was ending in a golden haze of sunlight. To right and left, towards the Madeleine and the Corps Législatif, the lines of houses touched the sky, while in the garden of the Tuileries the round summits of the great chestnut trees towered aloft. Between the two green borders of the side alleys, the avenue of the Champs Elysées soared till lost to sight beneath the colossal gate of the Arc de Triomphe, wide-gaping on infinity. A double current of crowd, a double stream rolled on, furrowed with the living tracks of equipages, and studded with the fleeting waves of carriages, which the reflection of a panel or the gleam from the glass of a lamp seemed to whiten into foam. Below, the Place, with its immense foot-paths and causeways, as wide as lakes, was filled by this continuous tide, crossed in all directions by flashing wheels, and peopled with black spots that were men; and the two fountains flowed and exhaled freshness into this burning life.—Zola, "L' Œuvre."

The Fields Are Brown

The corn is down,
The stooks are gone,
The fields are brown,
And the early dawn
Grows slowly behind
Where the mountains frown, . . .

The farmer can grin,
As he rubs his hands,
For the crops are in
From the resting lands;
And the wheat is stored
In the oaken bin,
And the farmer's wife
Makes merry within.

—James Stephens.

Safeguard of Liberty

Education is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army.—Edward Everett.

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With Key to the Scriptures

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, OCT. 3, 1921

EDITORIALS

On Bringing Two Horses to the Water

SOME months ago one of the correspondents of this paper in London cabled the information that the terms which Mr. Lloyd George had offered to the Sinn Fein leaders were so generous that a refusal to open negotiations on the basis of them would discredit the Irish leaders throughout the Empire and the United States. This fact has been the Prime Minister's trump card ever since, and it has finally enabled him to take the first trick in the diplomatic game, if that is a fair way of saying that he has at last arranged the desired conference.

When, last July, Mr. Lloyd George, after his manner, made a sudden change in his Irish policy, the situation facing him was about as dangerous as it was interesting. But Mr. Lloyd George appears to rejoice exceedingly in situations of difficulty and danger. He seems, indeed, never to be entirely at his best until his back is against the wall. Ireland was in open revolt, whilst Great Britain was showing signs of disagreement with the government's handling of the situation. It was then that the Prime Minister, with his extraordinary genius for seizing a situation, made the historic offer to Sinn Fein. He saw that the day of half measures was past, and he decided that his offer should be one which, by reason of its generosity, should put Sinn Fein in the wrong in the event of a rejection, and so withdraw public sympathy from it. Then began the interesting maneuvering for position which has occupied the weeks since the offer was made. That Mr. de Valera and his colleagues realized that they were on guard to a master of diplomatic fence every one of their letters bears witness. Time after time they endeavored to disengage, only to find their adversary ready to break through their guard. Once a loose piece of play placed them at his mercy. It was when they wrote the letter interpreted as declining to proceed with the negotiations unless the Irish Republic were recognized. No time was given them in which to withdraw or to explain that faux pas. The Prime Minister's rapier drove home in a flash. If the answer were to be "No," he wanted no better cry on which to go to the country for a mandate. Mr. de Valera recovered himself somewhat clumsily, but only because Mr. Lloyd George wanted "Yes" for an answer and so was loath to push his advantage. After that the Irish replies became more circumspect. There was less evidence in them of that peculiarly Irish trait which sacrifices the substance for the shadow. Less of Kathleen Ni Houlihan, and more of John Bull, until last Friday the acceptance came. But this is only a beginning: it is one thing to lead a horse to the water, and quite another to induce him to drink.

The truth is that both sides were afraid of incurring the responsibility of failure. The Sinn Feiners because of the effect throughout the Irish world in both hemispheres: the Prime Minister on account of the reaction on public opinion in the constituencies in Great Britain. Fortunately, no doubt, this fear will not be lessened at the conference when it takes place. Sinn Fein simply cannot afford to imperil the support it has won in popular opinion by seeming, in the hour in which a settlement seems possible, to be crying for a moon of green cheese. Mr. Lloyd George, on the other hand, is aware that an opportunity is in his grasp such as has been denied to any British or English minister since the time of Strongbow, an opportunity which may or may not be of his own making, but which finds the Commonwealth at one with the government in a sincere desire to create a true condition of peace within the United Kingdom.

In the attempt to create this condition it has to be borne in mind that the great difficulty lies not in the ancient feud between England and Ireland, but in the antagonism of the "black North" to Southern Ireland. Mr. de Valera has, of course, formulated the demand for an Irish Republic as his essential requirement. But no one knows better than Mr. de Valera, first, that he cannot obtain this, and, second, that it is a cloak for what Sinn Fein regards as the real essential, which is the unity of the island. It may be that Sinn Fein could not avoid it at the moment, but when its refusal to come to terms with the British Government afforded that government the opportunity for setting up the Northern Parliament, it aided in building a political Roman wall across the north-west corner of Ireland which it is now finding as formidable an obstacle to its own aims as ever the Picts and the Scots did the wall of the Cæsars. Therefore do the Sinn Fein leaders magnify the importance of the republic because they see in it, or hope they see in it, the price of the purchase of the wall of division.

It is over this that the real struggle is going to take place when the conference meets. In framing the Act which gave two Parliaments to Ireland, the Prime Minister, if it were the Prime Minister, ingeniously left the way open for a constitutional revision should this at any time be desired by both sides. Should the North consent to such a revision it may not be necessary to invoke this machinery, but it will be there as a way of escape from any legal entanglements. The crux of the whole position is the question, Will the North consent? If it refuses to, the way of Sinn Fein is going to prove a hard one. It has itself admitted that there must be no coercion, and, indeed, coercion would mean immediate civil war. The Northern, like the Southern, horse may be brought to the water, but the problem again is to make him drink.

All this being so, the office of holding out the bucket is not going to be any easy one. The Prime Minister is, however, a past master at this peculiarly difficult occupation. He has composed more disputes than any British Minister of his day, and it is so obviously to his advantage to compose this one that there can be no question that he will exert all his powers of persuasion. His own position is one of peculiar strength. He has gone so far in his effort to placate nationalist feeling in Ireland as to strain the loyalty of his most conservative supporters. Should Sinn Fein and Ulster, therefore, refuse to drink out of his bucket, he will unite public opinion in his support for whatever steps may become necessary.

A Flood of Illicit Liquor

WHAT shall be said of Edmund Budnitz, Prohibition Director for the Government of the United States in the Baltimore district, who allows himself to be quoted in the New York Tribune as saying, in effect, that prohibition cannot be effective as long as the earth lasts, that the law is being violated at every turn, and that people are proud of the infractions, not ashamed of them? Either he is astonishingly lacking in wisdom, or else he has no wish to be successful in enforcing the law. If a commercial salesman should try to dispose of his stock in trade by declaring that nobody wanted it, that it was no good, and that it never could amount to anything, he would soon find himself out of a job. Then how about a man appointed and paid to enforce the prohibition law who undertakes to "sell" law enforcement by decrying it and insisting publicly upon its failure? Is he earning his salary?

The Baltimore director is not alone in this sort of culpability. There is Chief of Police Fitzsimmons of Chicago. As quoted by the Tribune, he declared that prohibition is already a dead letter, that it is not a fact but a fallacy. No wonder that prohibition enforcement lags! Some of the very officials who are intrusted with the job of enforcing it do not seem to realize that their own attitude toward enforcement is the half of success. Great battles have never yet been won by generals who went about conceding victory to their opponents, or telling their own soldiers that their task was hopeless. Enforcement officers who find the odds against them in their districts can at least remain loyal to the law so far as their own attitude is concerned. They can refrain from chiming in with the lawbreakers by talking discouragement and disrespect. They can keep silent, and show what they think about the law by unremitting efforts to enforce it. Any enforcement officer who publicly concedes his own powerlessness is in about the same class as a military commander who runs away instead of staying to fight.

Really, the Tribune's broadside on liquor conditions in the country should serve as a tremendous incentive to more vigorous and more united activities on the part of all who have the prohibition law in charge. "Entire Nation Flooded with Illicit Liquor," as caption for the consolidated reports, indicates the conditions as found by the representatives of this New York newspaper. But enforcement officials not alone should be aroused. Every organization, every individual, who believes in prohibition as a national policy—better still, every one who believes that any law of the land should be upheld against the efforts of lawless elements that are conspiring to nullify it—should realize that it is time something were done, if prohibition is to be sustained. Not only is liquor back in the country to an alarming degree, but the open saloon is trying to creep back.

So much from a Congress that has allowed its majority to be outweighed by a handful of unscrupulous and insistent pro-liquor senators. A too tolerant majority there, a careless or indifferent leadership, has given the liquor element in the country a summer harvest of no mean proportions. Passage of the anti-beer bill without delay would have checked the importation of hard liquor before it assumed flood proportions. It would have prevented the continued manufacture of beer. It would have done all this in early summer. By delaying, however, the Senate has given the liquor element the opportunity of accumulating vast stores of intoxicants in the country. There is enough on hand now to make trouble long after the anti-beer bill, if passed immediately, can be expected to have any effect. It would be interesting to know how many liquor millionaires have been made by this one season of senatorial indifference.

But does the indifference of the Senate correctly represent the national feeling on this matter? If it does not, it is high time for general prohibition sentiment to find some way of expressing itself once more in Washington.

The Situation in Armenia

THE statement made recently by Charles V. Vickrey, secretary of the Near East Relief, in regard to existing conditions in Armenia reveals a state of affairs the gravity of which it would be difficult to exaggerate. One of the most serious obstacles in the way of securing a just estimate of famine conditions in eastern Europe and beyond is the difficulty of obtaining reliable information at first hand. It is just here that Mr. Vickrey's statement differs from so many others. The secretary of the Near East Relief has just returned from a comprehensive tour of practically all the affected districts, and he gives it as his measured judgment that conditions today in Armenia are worse than at any other time since the armistice was signed. The reason for this is not far to seek. For over six years Armenia has been periodically overrun by contending forces. Not only have her cities and villages been pillaged, and her crops requisitioned, or ruthlessly destroyed, but the wholesale deportations organized by the Turks have resulted in large tracts of territory passing out of cultivation. The climax was reached about a year ago when the Turkish forces once again occupied the country. All communication with the outside world was cut off, and when the Turks finally withdrew from Alexandropol, in the spring of the present year, they carried away with them all transportable food supplies. The country was not only left destitute, but the time for sowing grain was rapidly passing, and, although strenuous efforts were made to get the seed into the ground, it was clear, from the first, that the harvest must be terribly inadequate. On the top of this came the drought, so that Armenia today is almost entirely dependent for food upon outside aid.

It would be futile to attempt to minimize the gravity of this situation. Mr. Vickrey in his statement tells of how, a few weeks ago, he visited what used to be the well-stocked market place of Erivan, and found "nothing in the way of new and desirable merchandise, but only women and children wandering about trying to exchange a second-hand garment or other personal property for food." Serious as the situation is, however, it is welcome to find that the Near East Relief is not allowing itself, in any sense, to be dismayed by the task which is laid upon it. Experienced relief workers are grappling with the problem, and the utmost possible use is apparently being made of every opportunity to afford relief to the people. One of the chief concerns of the organization is the care of the thousands of orphan children to be found in many neighborhoods. In the vicinity of Alexandropol alone, the relief workers are caring for some 20,000 childen, whilst, according to recent estimates, at least another 20,000 must be provided for before the winter definitely sets in. The total number of orphans in Near East Relief territory, Mr. Vickrey declares, exceeds 100,000.

Such frank statements as these are useful, but they cannot, for one moment, be accepted as arguments for pessimism. Their only effect must be a renewed effort and a renewed determination to supply the help needed.

Moving Against the Filibusterers

THERE is not much likelihood that the Senate of the United States will be in any haste to change its rules in a fashion to limit debate. No minority wishes to have its power of counterbalancing majority influence taken away from it, and even though President Harding himself has expressed favor for the proposition to allow a mere majority vote to effect cloture, instead of the two-thirds vote that is now required, the minority in the Senate is apparently ready to contest any such change in a protracted debate. Thus any benefit the change might offer in the direction of hastening legislation on the many important matters that just now are demanding action would probably be counterbalanced by the delay that would be occasioned over any alteration in the rules.

But it is not at all strange that the change has been seriously advocated, nevertheless. Its promise of putting an end to filibustering is enough to bring it into favor. If it would obviate such disgraceful abuse of the present system as that exemplified in the blocking of the Anti-Beer Bill by a mere handful of senators, its desirability might be quite generally recognized. At any rate, the anti-beer filibuster is the sort of thing that should have no place in Senate proceedings. It should be impossible under the rules. For what the rules are expected to do is to facilitate business, with mature deliberation, not to blockade business, or hold it up as a highwayman holds up his victim. There might be something to say for even a filibuster, if the protracted discussion which it is presumed to bring about were sincere discussion of the business in hand. Usually it is no such thing. It is simply and only the killing of valuable time, often through the introduction of matter which is essentially irrelevant and productive of no real enlightenment.

The objection to any such limiting of debate as might do away with the opportunity for a filibuster is, nominally, that a majority would be permitted to ride roughshod over the minority. That the rights of the minority should be reasonably safeguarded is axiomatic. But, after all, rules that permit filibusters do much more than prevent the minority from being roughly overridden. They allow a minority to do the roughriding itself. They allow a few members to prevent action by the many, thus reversing the theory of majority control, at least for the time being. There is fully as much reason in rules that allow the majority to cut off debate after mature discussion of a subject, regardless of the wishes of the minority, as there is in those empowering the minority to continue a debate indefinitely, regardless of the majority's wish to proceed to the vote.

Dummer of Boston

SLOWLY the past of art, or rather of art history, is being revealed. A year ago few people outside the circle of descendants of Jeremiah Dummer of Boston (1645-1718) knew of his existence. During the last few weeks many English papers have had short articles, and in some cases editorials, upon him. The reason is that it has been quite recently discovered that Dummer of Boston was the pioneer of the Fine Arts in British North America. Hitherto most people have accepted the statement of Charles Henry Hart, the authority on early American painting, that the pioneer artist was Gustavus Hesselius, who was born in Sweden, and settled in America in 1710, about twenty years after Dummer of Boston had painted the portraits of himself and his wife, to the examination of which the discovery that he was a portrait painter is due.

The English papers give full credit to Mr. Frederick W. Coburn for his article in The New York Times Book Review, of last July, called "A Newly Discovered Painter of the Puritans." It tells the whole story of the two portraits from Dummer's brush, which will give this Boston citizen an important place in future art biographical dictionaries. The discovery is really due to Mr. Frank W. Bayley of Boston, coeditor of the revised edition of Dunlap's "History of the Arts of Design in the United States." Last May he was asked to expertize two family portraits of Jeremiah Dummer and his wife. Like many portraits of the period they were ascribed to Sir Godfrey Kneller. On the back of the man's portrait, however, the following inscription was deciphered: "Jeremiah Dummer Pinx. Delin. Anno 1691. Mei Effigies 46." On that of the lady was written: "Effigies Anna Dummer, ætat. 39. Depicta a Jeremiah Dummer. Anno Dom. 1691." There can be no doubt as to the authenticity of these inscriptions, and so the interesting fact is revealed that Jeremiah Dummer was a considerable portrait painter, and also the earliest in British North America.

No record has come to light as to where he obtained his tuition. He may have visited England and studied there; or he may have painted portraits from a natural and unvalued gift, which he used as a hobby in his leisure time. Strange to say, although Jeremiah Dummer's career is fairly well known, there is no mention of his gift as a portrait painter. He was a silversmith and engraver by trade, and a magistrate of the town of Boston. He was regarded by his contemporaries as a good business man, and he filled several public offices, with esteem. It is difficult to judge from these two portraits of the full capabilities of Dummer of Boston, but, at least, they are much more competent than most of the very early American attempts at portraiture.

Within the next two or three years there may be an exhibition of portraits by Dummer of Boston, and no doubt many of the so-called Kneller portraits will be given to this Bostonian. Thus the course will be followed that was taken by Mr. Lionel Cust when he discovered the monogrammatist H. E. (Hans Eworth), who came to England to take up Holbein's work. Many of the portraits by Holbein and others are now given to H. E.; but the discovery of Jeremiah Dummer, as a portrait painter, is still more interesting, for not only has a new capable artist been brought to light, but one whom his discoverer claims to be the pioneer of the Fine Arts in British North America.

Editorial Notes

INSTANCES seem to be accumulating of the tendency of Americans to cherish and preserve things historical. The latest instance of this attitude is in respect to those precious American documents, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, which officially have been in the custody of the Secretary of State since Washington's time and have had a precarious career. Now they are to be placed in the Library of Congress as the best means of safeguarding them, while at the same time the public will have the opportunity of viewing them. There is another, though minor instance, of this veneration for the past in the presentation to Plymouth of two old English cannon by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. These, it is believed, duplicate the cannon which were on the Pilgrims' Mayflower, and will be mounted in the fort recently erected on the site of the original one. Henceforth those who would say of America that she flippantly doffs the old to put on the new must considerably revise their opinions.

WHEN pennies dropped mysteriously out of circulation in Australia, suspicion was cast upon the children's money boxes, although the period when those home savings banks grow especially heavy had not shown on the horizon. The Commonwealth treasury attempted to overcome the shortage by coining 192,000 pennies and 144,000 halfpence a week. Yet such is the capacity of the Australian pocket to absorb small change that the banks are still complaining of the shortage of "coppers." Now it is suspected that shopkeepers are storing pennies and halfpence as a precaution against December shopping. It would seem that the Australian mint, by not issuing the much discussed nickel coins in place of the bronze, is losing an excellent opportunity of making money. Fortunately it is not yet necessary for the Australian to imitate the Chinese coolie, who carries his money in strings and thus always has ready "cash."

MR. EDISON, asked his opinion about economic conditions, says they are due in a large measure to the "fear load" weighing upon the people. Fear begets pessimism, and the only remedy, according to Thomas A. Edison, is to be found in faith and work. He sees better times coming simply because the present situation is an unreal one, having no foundation in unsound business conditions. He believes, above all, in the ability of the United States to weather the depression. "Prosperity is not without many fears," said Bacon; and Mr. Edison's cheering words are a reminder of those lines of Longfellow on the "Ship of State":

> Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee,—
> Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
> Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
> Are all with thee,—are all with thee!

THE hostility between the representatives of Capital and Labor at the Washington conference on unemployment, despite their avowed desire for peace, recalls the speech with which a certain railroad vice-president is reputed to have opened a meeting with his employees, after a brief strike. "I want peace, men," he said, "no one wants peace more than I. No one is more eager to bury the hatchet than I. In fact, I want to bury the hatchet in you, before you bury the hatchet in me!" The good humor with which this was spoken served its purpose, and a general laugh paved the way to a settlement. It is largely good humor that the Washington conference needs at present; but also it needs desire for a peace of the kind that is as satisfactory to one party as to another.

A CERTAIN workingman, whose wife was teaching him to read, stumbled over the word "pickax," and after that any unknown and unnegotiable word was known as a pickax. It seems that Dr. F. Soddy, professor of chemistry at Oxford, when writing a book on chemistry, got so tired of writing the phrase "elements identical and non-separable by chemical methods" that he took a short cut and invented a time-saving description in the single word "Isotope." That was the explanation given by the chairman at a meeting of the British Association to those who asked "What are isotopes?" Now they know, but they should not feel encouraged to coin words unless they can provide themselves with a chairman to explain them.

SIGNS of the world war are rapidly vanishing. On Friday, September 30, the German Reichstag ratified the treaty of peace with the United States, thus officially ending hostilities. Incidentally, on the same day, the German steamer Bayern, the first to enter New York harbor flying the flag of the German Republic, received "a noisy welcome." Three years are not regarded as a long time as things go, but apparently they are sufficient to change greatly the feeling between nations.

IN THESE days when reports of campaign expenses that amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars are nonchalantly tossed around, as in the investigation of the Newberry senatorial election, it is as refreshing as it is startling to recall the account filed by a defeated candidate for office in Massachusetts, who reported, "Spent nothing, promised nothing, got nothing."